THE MARION DAILY STAR.

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At the White House.

New Year's Day at the President's Mansion in Washington.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

President Cleveland's Fourth and Last New Year's Reception at the White House Overshadows Every Other Festivity of the Kind—Those Who Assisted the Chief Executive and His Wife.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The new year opened here with a bright, clear sky, and the air as warm as that of spring. The grand event of the day—the reception at the executive mansion—President Cleveland's fourth and last reception, of course overshadowed every other festivity. No pains were spared in preparing for the great annual New Year's day levee, when legislators and officials, diplomats and citizens, soldiers and sailors, old and young, men and women, Democrats and Republicans come to the White House to pay tribute of respect and express good wishes to the chief magistrate of the nation.

The mansion, with its æsthetic decorations, was rendered still more attractive by the usual profusion of tropical plants and flowers displayed in the corridors and principal rooms. Nothing had been left undone to furnish an unsuitable surroundings for the notable occasion and the scene from first to last was one of brilliancy and grandeur.

The cabinet who were to assist in the reception arrived early and were shown directly up stairs, where the president and Mrs. Cleveland were awaiting their arrival. As usual the marine band, in brilliant uniforms was stationed in the main hall of the mansion, and with almost military punctuality, at 10 o'clock, the hour fixed for the reception to begin, struck up the New Years greeting march, as the president and Mrs. Cleveland appeared at the head of the stairway leading from the second floor to the blue room on the floor below, where the formal introductions were to be made. Immediately behind them came the receiving party. The members of the cabinet who were present were received informally and with the ladies not of the immediate party they took their places behind the official receiving line.

The receiving party consisted of the president, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Bayard, Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Dickinson. Behind the line stood Mrs. Folsom, Miss Mary Hastings, Miss Carrie Hastings, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Chief Justice Fuller, Mrs. Speaker Carlisle, Miss Florence Bayard, Miss Vilas, Miss Pauline Whitney, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Lincklaen, Mr. George Bancroft, Hugh McCulloch and Mrs. McCulloch, Mrs. Col. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Marshall Wilson, Miss Mary Wilson, Mrs. Senator Butler, Mrs. Senator Call, Mrs. Crockett, Mrs. Daniel, Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. Pugh, Miss Voorhees, Miss Randall, Mrs. Walthall, Mrs. A. Leo Knott, Mr. Lucius Tuckerman, Mr. Samuel G. Ward, Mrs. John F. Rodger, Mrs. W. C. P Breckenridge, Mrs. McAdoo, Mrs. John E. Russell, Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Springer, Mrs. R. W. Townsend, Miss Leiter, Miss Howard, Miss Thoron, Mrs. John C Milburn, of Buffalo; Mrs. J. H. Mackay, of New York, Mr. John D. Crimmins and daughter, of New York; Gen. James Grant Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, of New York; Mrs. Governor Morris, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. Glenny, of Buffalo; Judge Daly, of New York.

It required but a moment's time for the arrangement of positions to be made, and then the reception began, the diplomatic corps, with their ladies, entering first. Many of the foreign representatives were in military uniform and radiant with insignia of various orders. They presented a spectacle of great attractiveness and splendor. The diplomats filed into the blue room in the order of their appointment, and in turn presented the attaches of their legations. Mr. Preston, the Haytien minister, the dean of the corps, was unavoidably absent from the city, so Baron D. Fay, the Italian minister, presented the members of the corps to the president and Mrs. Cleveland. The corps, with their ladies, passed through the blue room and into the large east room, converting that apartment into a scene of animated splendor, where everything in the way of brilliant costumes, gay decorations, gold lace and rich trimmings, mingled in dazzling array. Then followed the reception of the supreme court justices, senators, representatives. After these came the army and navy officers in full dress uniforms. All grades were represented, from the two stars and four stars of the major general and admiral, in the army and navy, down to the single bar and silver anchor of the army lieutenant and naval ensign. Following these came the officials of the government, and then the associated veterans of the war of 1846, the Grand Army of the Republic and the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' association of the District of Columbia.

All of the callers were presented to the president by name by Col. John M. Wilson and Lieut Duval, of the army. They passed through the red parlor, at the door of which these two officers stood. The receiving line extended across the blue parlor to the door leading into the great east room, thence through a window which had been transformed into a temporary exit, under a canvas awning and out of the east gate of the White House grounds. All pedestreans were admitted to the grounds through the west gate and carriages through the east gate. The scene in front of the grounds was animated. A heavy guard had been placed at either gate to keep out the crowd which began to assemble at an early hour waiting for the public reception. The police arranged the expectant visitors in a double line past the White House grounds and down the avenue. The public reception was announced for 12:35, but it was nearly 1 o'clock when the gates were thrown open to admit the visitors in small squads and detachments. From that time until the close of the reception the crowd poured ceaselessly through the parlors. At 2 o'clock, the hour fixed for the conclusion of the reception, the crowd was still great and the president said that he would remain and receive all who came.

During the reception and for some time before and after it the private hallway, which adjoins the parlors of the executive mansion, was crowded with men and women. Those who had arrived before the hour set for the reception lingered therein awaiting for the president and his party. For a time the east parlor was almost deserted. But as the guests began to pass through the suite of parlors, the east room gradually filled until it was crowded to overflowing. The early visitors were not inclined to hurry. They stayed to see their friends and view the throng, and as their ranks were augmented by new arrivals the crowd became too dense for comfort. It was a brilliant and a memorable scene.

Of those who thronged the parlors perhaps the greater number were bidding adieu to the executive mansion and to the busy political world for four years at least. In the expressions of their faces it was evident that the same thought was lingering in the minds of all—the thought that this was the last Democratic New Year's day at the White House. Many a whispered comment passed from Democrat to Republican, and many a Republican chuckled as he looked about him and thought of the loaves and fishes to be distributed after March 4. For while the celebration of New Year's day at the White House is a distinctly social affair, political feeling and political prejudice will intrude upon the festival.

The ladies who were assisting Mrs. Cleveland, had duties that called them from the White House at a comparatively early hour, and when, at 2 o'clock, the gates were closed, the only members of the receiving party left were the President and Mrs. Cleveland. It took them forty-five minutes after the closing of the gates to review the line of people that extended from the gates to the mansion's entrance. Toward the close of the reception the crowd, which had been unusually orderly, manifested a disposition to trespass upon the blue parlor through the doorway that led from the main hall, and it became necessary at first to place four policemen at the door, and finally to close it. When the last guest had greeted the president and Mrs. Cleveland the police squad joined hands and quietly cleared the hallway and the east room, while the band played "Home, Sweet Home." A few of Mrs. Cleveland's friends remained and joined her in her private parlor. The reception was not as large as the reception of last year.

THE ANARCHISTS WIN.

A Master in Chancery Decides That They Can Hold Their Meetings.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Master in Chancery Windes has made a finding in the Arbeiter Bund case, and reported to Judge Tuley. He holds that the position of the Anarchists when they claimed that the police had no power to prohibit their meetings was sound, and that the city authorities could not claim any discretion in the matter, as the right to assemble is a constitutional one, and must be preserved. In the matter of issuing an injunction, however, he recommended that the chancellor do not interfere. In the first place, the meeting that the police were to be enjoined from prohibiting was to have been held on December 23, a date that has now gone by, and, secondly, he thought that in cases of this kind the remedy lay at common law.

It is the rule that chancery courts only have jurisdiction when there is no remedy at common law, or when property rights are in danger of being sacrificed by a delay. None of these elements enter into this case, in the opinion of the master, as, if the police break up meetings, without cause, they can be mulcted in damages, and the only property interest at stake is the rent of the hall, which can be recovered back. The rule, the master thinks, is that the police cannot interfere with the meeting until some overt act has been committed, neither can the law give the Anarchists relief until the city authorities have overridden their rights.

THE STEAMER BRISTOL.

The Burned Vessel is a Complete Wreck. The Loss.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 2.—The steamer Bristol is a complete wreck. Only the upper part of her hull is above the water, surmounted by the partly burned wheel house. The frame work of the walking beam is nearly all burned away and the beam is kept in place by the connecting rods. The port wheel house is leaning badly and may keel over at any moment. Capt. Waters is at work upon her with his wrecking schooner Young American, which is alongside, and he will try to recover the safe and other valuables. Her beams have all been burned away in consequence of which she has spread apart badly, and will probably soon split in two.

Two steamers worked on the hull throwing four streams the entire night, but left in the morning, although smoke was still issuing from the ruins of the steamer. Supervisor Pierce says the Bristol was valued at $500,000, this valuation including furniture and equipments. The insurance on her amounts to but $300,000, leaving a loss of $200,000. Her hull is of no value, and Mr. Pierce says the old iron, if saved, will not pay the cost of her removal from the dock. The work of removing her will be begun as soon as the insurance inspectors have adjusted the loss. The insurance is held by Boston companies.

Death of Hon. Moses Mordecai.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.—Hon. Moses Mordecai died yesterday evening at his residence, No. 926 St. Paul street, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. His disease was ossification of the heart from which he had long been a sufferer. Mr. Mordecai had been blind for eighteen years. He was born in Charleston, S. C., where he resided until 1865 when he made his home in Baltimore. He was United States senator from South Carolina for the two terms immediately proceeding the war. During his residence in South Carolina Mr. Mordecai was a steamboat owner and carried United States mails and anterior to the first session and there is now an unsettled claim in his name pending against the United States government for that work. Before the rebellion he was accounted a millionaire, and although the ravages of war depleted his fortune considerably, he was possessed of a great deal of property at the time of his death. His wife, whom he married sixty years ago, survives him.

Panic in a Church.

NEW YORK, Jan 2.—During the celebration of high mass in St Mary's church, Long Island city, at 10 o'clock yesterday, the evergreen decorations of the altar took fire from the candles, and the flames caused a panic and stampede of the congregation. The burning material was soon pulled down by some cool-headed persons, and the panic abated. There were no serious results.

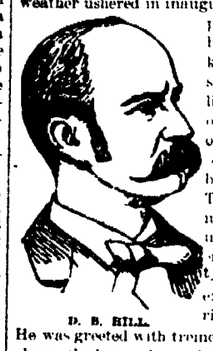
Inauguration Day.

Governor Hill Enters Upon His Duties as Governor.

GRAND STREET PAGEANT.

Over Six Thousand People in Line—Recommendations Made to the State Legislature of Great Importance to the World at Large—Constitutional Amendments Suggested.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Charming weather ushered in inaugural day. The great parade, marshalled by Gen. A. J. Parker, Jr., with fully six thousand men in line, started at 10 o'clock. It was one of the grandest pageants seen in Albany in years. Twenty thousand or more strangers were in the city. Governor Hill joined the procession at the executive mansion riding in a carriage.



D. B. HILL.

He was greeted with tremendous cheering all along the line and received a magnificant ovation. The governor left the parade as it passed up Washington avenue, and when the column moved down State street, he, with his military staff, was on the reviewing stand. As the various organizations passed, cheer after cheer went up from those in line. The parade was dismissed at the foot of State Street hill.

The inaugural ceremonies took place in the assembly chamber. Prayer was offered by Bishop Doane, and the oath of office was administered by Secretary of State Cook. Then the governor delivered his inaugural address.

In his annual message Governor Hill calls attention to the variety and conflict of laws relating to marriage and divorce in the different states and suggests that the legislature take some action looking to a conference of representatives of all the states to consider the question of uniform marriage and divorce laws. He also suggests that the legislature recommend to congress the following amendments to the constitution of the United States: First, that the term of office of the president and vice president be six years; second, that the president shall be ineligible for re-election; third, that the president shall immediately upon the expiration of his term become a member of the United States senate for life and receive an appropriate salary. This amendment shall apply to all living ex-presidents.

He urges that some changes be made in the election laws whereby the increasing corruption which has become incident to our elections, may be prevented, and says: "It is believed that the recent presidential election was the most corrupt of any in the history of the country so far as the direct use of money was concerned in influencing the election of the electors. It is claimed that at least $100,000 were expended in the Twentieth and Twenty-fourth congressional districts in this state in the efforts made therein to elect congressmen and to secure electors believed to be favorable to the policy of fostering private interests.

"It may be difficult to prevent all corruption pertaining to elections, but it would seem as though much of it can be abated. I invite the earnest co-operation of the legislature in an intelligent and conscientious effort to devise an honest and practical measure designed to purify our elections. There is no real demand for the hasty adoption of an entirely new or untried system. It may be safely asserted that the election laws of this state as a whole are not excelled by any in the country. It is evident that the improper use of money in the bribery of electors is the great evil pertaining to our elections, and one which the honest people of the state desire to have remedied.

"What is needed is some amendment preventing or making more difficult the act of bribery, and affording less opportunity for the successful consummation thereof at the polls. It is suggested that the existing election laws be amended by providing that a reasonable distance from the polls be set aside, or reserved by ropes or barriers of some kind, behind which no one except peace officers and one elector at a time should be permitted to enter, and that each elector should be required to pass behind screens or within compartments or booths, situated within such reserved boundaries, and there, alone, prepare or assort his tickets, and then proceed directly from such place to the polls without any one accompanying him or any opportunity being afforded for discovering what ticket he votes. The value of such provision consists not in permitting the elector to cast a secret ballot, but in compelling him to do so."

It is also suggested that it be provided that ballots for all elections be furnished at public expense, under suitable and proper regulations.

The governor calls attention to the use of the recent political campaign of "pay envelopes," and says "these envelopes were foisted upon the workmen, who were obliged to accept them in order to receive the wages honestly due them, and that they had the effect intended, which was to frighten workmen and deter them from voting the ticket of their choice in opposition to the wishes of their employers. The law ought not to permit employers thus to take advantage of their workmen. I recommend that the use of any such envelopes be declared unlawful and punished as a crime.

The messages concludes as follows: "This year, by an infrequent but most agreeable concurrence of date and event, the executive and legislature actively assume their constitutional duties upon the same day. I trust that this may be esteemed an auspicious indication of the harmonious personal relations that it is hoped are to prevail between us, notwithstanding our political differences, of opinion. Partisanship should have no place in the great part of our enactments, and even in partisan matters truest patriotism should control. That these desirable results should be attained is my earnest desire, and to accomplish them shall be my aim in passing upon measures submitted to the executive by the legislature.

"In conclusion, taking pleasant advantage of incident of assemblage of the legislature upon the first day of the year of the time-honored custom yet observed among us of extending greeting upon that day, I welcome you to your duties and wish you a happy New Year. DAVID B. HILL."

The House and Senate

Both Branches of Congress Ready to Resume Business.

THE PROPOSED PROGRAM.

Tariff Discussion Will Monopolize the Entire Time in the Senate, While in the House a Number of Important Measures May Receive Consideration. Other Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Congress will reassemble at noon and resume the work of the session. Contrary to the expectations of most of the members of the houses, there is a quorum of each house in the city, so congress can take up its work where it dropped it on December 21, without any of the delay ordinarily incident to the assembling of that unwieldly body.

The senate will resume the consideration of the tariff measure with a certainty which did not exist two weeks ago of voting upon it before the present congress expires. As heretofore, during the session, the tariff will absorb the attention of the senate to the exclusion of all other business until it has been disposed of. The time for discussing it is comparatively short, and nothing will be allowed to interfere with its consideration to the time fixed for taking a vote January 21. The subcommittee of the finance committee having the matter in charge has been busy during the holidays preparing amendments to be offered in the senate in accordance with the arrangement made in the Republican caucus prior to the report of the bill from the committee.

In spite of the efforts of the sub committee these amendments are not all ready and it is probable none of them will be offered until next week. A great deal of speculation is indulged in regarding the amendments but no positive statement as to their nature has been given out. It is expected that they will provide for a modification of the provisions of the bill as reported for the reduction of the duty on sugar, probably by providing for a bounty to be paid to sugar producers. It is expected that the lumber clause will also be modified. There seems little doubt that the bill as it will be amended will pass the senate when it comes to a vote.

The house has much important work on hand. It may have to choose between the river and harbor bill, which Mr Blanchard will attempt to call up, and one of the appropriation bills now on the calendar. Mr Blanchard is anxious to push the river and harbor bill in order that it may get to the president in good time. There is a general belief that the president will veto the bill and Mr Blanchard, thinking that it can be passed over the president's veto, wishes to have it sent back to the house in order to make the experiment. On Wednesday or Thursday an attempt will probably be made to call up the Smalls Elliott election case. The committee on privileges and elections has another case which must be disposed of before congress adjourns and it wishes the house to get to it as soon as possible.

Mr. Outhwaite will also make an attempt to call up a pet measure, the Pacific railroad funding bill, but as there is much bitter opposition to it, it is hardly likely to be considered. On Friday the Nicaragua bill is a special order and it is likely to obtain consideration as there will be a quorum present.

The house committee on rules has not held a meeting at this session, and it is probable that no meeting will be held. If not, none but business not objected to and privileged business will obtain consideration before the day of adjournment.

Washington Post Changes Hands.

WASHINGTON, Jan 2.—It has been stated on authority of the friends of Frank Hatton, who is now in the city that a syndicate headed by him and Representative Beriah Wilkins of Ohio, had purchased a controlling interest in the Washington Post, that the Evening Post would resume its old name "The Washington Critic," and that the transfer of the property would take place before the end of the week. Stilson Hutchins, the proprietor of the Post, said at a late hour last night that there had been negotiations, but the sale had not been consummated. Mr Hutchins has been anxious for some time to sell the Post, as he has other business interests to which he wishes to devote his attention. It is said that the Wilkins Hatton syndicate includes John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, and a number of other prominent Republicans.

Funeral of Mrs. Schofield.

WASHINGTON, Jan 2. The remains of Mrs Gen Schofield have been taken to West Point, N. Y., where they will be buried. They were accompanied by Gen Schofield, the members of his family and his personal staff, Lieuts Bliss, Sawyer and Pitcher. The funeral services of the Episcopal church were read at the house by Rev. Joseph A Harold, of the Church of the Holy Cross. Some beautiful flowers sent by Mrs Cleveland were placed in the coffin.

An American Vessel Wrecked.

WASHINGTON, Jan 2.—The department of state has received a telegram from the United States consul at St Johns, N F., stating that the American brig Atalanta Brown master, from Rouen for Philadelphia, is a total loss at Rosalis. The captain is the only survivor.

An Elephant as a New Year's Gift.

NEW YORK, Jan 2.—Adam Forepaugh has presented to New York city his elephant "Tip," second in size in America. President Robbe, of the department of parks, received the gift on behalf of the city to-day.

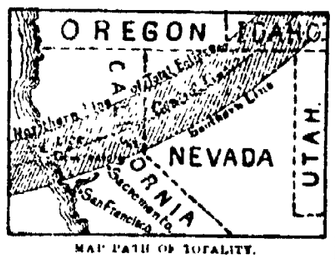
The Eclipse of the Sun

Clear Weather Permits a Fair Observance of It.

THE PATH OF TOTALITY.

A Large Number of Photographs Are Taken of the Eclipse at Different Places Which Will Be Used for Scientific Purposes—How It Was Seen From the National Observatory at Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Tuesday was generally favorable in Nevada and California for a clear observation of the total eclipse of the sun. In this city the eclipse was only partial, about eleven-twelfths of the sun's surface being obscured. The weather was clear and the eclipse was witnessed by a great number of persons. During the period of the greatest obscurity it became quite dark and one star was plainly seen. No scientific observations were made in this city. A large number of people left this city in the morning by trains to find a good point in which to observe the total obscurity, which occurred from fifty to one hundred miles north of here.



MAP PATH OF TOTALITY.

At Marysville, the weather was clear and the first contact was about 12:30 and during the progress of the eclipse the weather became quite cool and several streaks of lightning were observed during the totality. Several exposures of wet and dry plates were made during the totality and views will be sent to Amherst college. Professor Holden, of Lick observatory, telegraphs that the beginning of the eclipse was successfully observed at that point and also the last contact.

At St Helena the conditions were favorable. The nearest approach totality was at 1:59, when observers noticed plainly with the naked eye a narrow circle of light on the northeasterly side of the sun's disc, and in an instant the bright spot was transferred to the other side. The appearance of the entire valley in a shadowy light was weird.

At Orrville photographic were taken, the clouds obscuring the view of the totality, but a good view was had up to within a few minutes of that period.

A successful observation was made at Bartlett's Springs by Professor Keeler, of the Lick observatory, who says that the corona was beautifully distinct, and that he saw remarkable changes in the length of the coronal lines. Professor Barnate obtained nine photographs. Professor Hill photographed all the contacts and studied the structure of the inner corona. Professor Semeche made seven measures of light during the totality.

At Bears Valley white clouds obscured the sun a little, but during the period of totality, the stars and large planets were seen with the naked eye. The corona and protuberanns were a good sight. The thermometer fell seven degrees between the first contact and totality.

The weather was clear at Virginia City, Nev., and nineteen twentieths of the sun's surface was obscured. The thermometer dropped ten degrees during the progress of the eclipse.

A heavy fog prevailed at Truckee, Cal., in the Sierra Nevada mountains and during the eclipse it was necessary to use electric lights on the streets.

At Red Bluff City it was very cold during the eclipse. Two stars were visible.

At Healdsburg Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Mercury and other stars were seen. Totality lasted eighty seconds. The corona appeared with long rays of light parallel to the sun's equator. Professor Hall secured a number of fine photographs of the corona showing rays ten to twelve degrees from the sun. Only the rose colored prob was visible.

At Oxford three successful photographs were taken. Venus and other stars were visible. The totality lasted 110 seconds.

Scientific Observations a Failure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2. Professor Louis Swift, director of the Warner observatory of Rochester, N. Y., telegraphs as follows from Nelson Cal., where he took observations of the sun's eclipse: "As far as affording opportunity to search for intramercurial planets it was a failure, on account of clouds and haze. All four contracts were well made, a chronometer watch previously set to Lick observatory time being used. Five very small colorless protuberances were seen all having pointed apexes, near the point of one was another, detached from the sun. Baileys beads were seen at the second and third contacts, but entirely like those seen at Denver in 1878. No chromosphere was seen though looked for. Mercury, Venus, Vega and Alpinobaygni were seen. The Corona could not be drawn, but as seen through the blessings was not very extensive.

As Seen at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan 2. The eclipse of the sun was observed here yesterday at the National observatory and at Georgetown college. At the latter point Rev. Father Hagen, the distinguished astronomer now in charge of the observatory at Georgetown, D. C., made his observations at sixteen minutes before sunset. Owing to the low altitude of the sun the limb was very unsteady, yet the exceptionally clear horizon allowed the first contact to be observed at four hours, thirty-six minutes and thirty-four seconds standard mean time.

A Woman Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, Jan 2. Mrs Mary Cronin, aged twenty three years, was burned to death in her room at 232 West Tenth street, and her clothing having been set afire by the explosion of a lamp, last night.

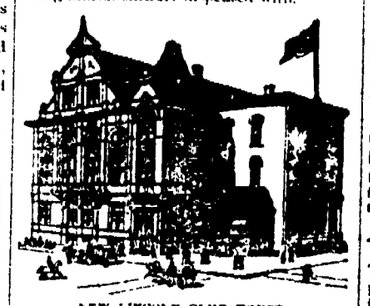
NEW YEAR'S DAY.

How it Was Observed in Cincinnati and Elsewhere.

THE LINCOLN CLUB GIVES AN ELABORATE RECEPTION.

One of the Most Expensive Affairs of the Kind Ever Given in This Country—How the Day Was Observed in Washington.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—The New Year was ushered in here by the ringing of bells, tooting of whistles and the explosion of fire-crackers and the blowing of tin horns. From midnight until 1 o'clock each tried to vie with the other in making the most noise. The good old custom of paying calls on the first day of the new year has been entirely given up, and there was but little for the feminine half of society to do, while man creation had a good time at the club, business being almost entirely dispensed with.



NEW LINCOLN CLUB HOUSE.

In the way of club entertainments the Lincoln club, one of the leading bodies in this city advocating the principles of the Republican party, made extra efforts to receive its members. A reception was given from 2:30 to 7 p. m., beautiful invitations having been previously sent out through the postoffice to its members. Feasting was the one important object, and such an elaborate menu was probably never partaken of before in this city. It was such as only millionaires indulge in.

Fully $1,000 was spent in securing the grandest games that run or walk, and it was the greatest dinner ever given in the city, if not in the west.

Of course the large crowd present prevented such a possibility as sitting, and the riches of the collation were served to the guests standing.

The club had gone to great expense in arranging for the decoration of the large hall in which the spread was made, and such a collection of lovely china and valuable silverware have been rarely looked upon.

The first on the beautiful and artistic menu card was genuine Lynn Haven Bay on the half shell, the most delicious of oysters. Seven thousand were secured for the purpose.

Next came a veritable piece de resistance, nothing more nor less than one of a soup from the far famed Chinese bird's nest, of which all Americans have read with varying stomachic feelings since early childhood. The nests themselves do not figure in the case, but the gelatinous substance with which they are fastened to the rocks. As a basis, a clear soup is thoroughly made, after which the bird's nests are added, and the soup is flavored with ginseng and cinnamon. Of this there were sufficient for 1,000 people. The nests arrived yesterday.

Fish, in the way of a number of magnificent specimens of Kennebec salmon, were jellied and garnished with pistache nuts, and were served on plates which cost $200 each. The piece was a compound dish. The base, forty-two inches long, was ornamented with jelly, representing the sea, from which the royal fish was taken. In it was jellied lobsters, crayfish and prongs. The second dish stood fourteen inches above the first, on four columns. This was thirty-six inches long, and on it rested the salmon. Around were arranged small patties of oysters, clams and shrimps. The oysters were scalloped and fried, all of that splendid brand, the Saddle rock.

First in the game class was deer, the Rocky mountain black-tailed, the king of his tribe. There were 270 pounds of the choicest parts served with a dressing of currant jelly and sherry wine.

Who has not read of the exciting boar hunts of royalty, but how few have had an opportunity to try the game for whose killing crowned heads risk so much. But this club procured two heads direct from Wurtemburg, of that princely covey, and presented them dressed with truffles and port wine.

Six dozen canvass backed ducks were served with celery, cooked in the most careful manner. This was followed by eighty dozen jacksnipe. Each had a small slice of bacon across the breast and were broiled in sherry wine.

Diamond back terrapin and deviled crabs played a prominent figure. Then came an other new dish—filled calf heads. They were served with mushrooms and sherry. Following this was another surprise in the way of antelope tongues, garnished with chicken liver patties. After this different varieties of salads.

The liquid refreshments consisted of egg nog and Roman punch, and the concluding chapters of cheese, coffee and assorted fruits.

No one except members were admitted.

At Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan 2.—The reception at the White House began at 11 a. m., the customary hour, and the usual programme was observed. The president and Mrs Cleveland were assisted in the reception by Miss Bayard, Mrs Fairchild, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs Vilas, Mrs. Dickinson and Miss Garland.

The members of the cabinet and the diplomatic corps were received at 11 o'clock. At stated intervals between that hour and 12:30 the president received in their order the chief justice and associated, [illegible] the surgeon't fall doctors son returning [illegible] and express pleasure in the visit.

9. Never retail family secrets [illegible] a lengthy visit. That every c[illegible] skeleton is truer, alas! than we think.

The River Steamer Natchez Sunk.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2. The steamboat Natchez, owned by Thomas P. Leathers, struck a snag near Lake Providence last night, and was beached in shallow water on the opposite side of the river. She cost $190,000, but could probably be rebuilt for $75,000, and is partly insured. The Natchez is reported lying straight, with her bow in six feet and stern in nine feet of water. Mr. Leathers says he is the only loser. He thinks the outfit of the Natchez was the most complete of any river steamer afloat. She had thirteen engines on board and was lighted with electric lights, and her cooking apparatus, staving and other labor saving apparatus were all worked by steam. Capt. Leathers has a remarkable record as an officer of steamboating, having been engaged in it fifty-two years, except during the war, and he boasts that no passenger ever lost his life nor was even injured by an accident to a boat under his command.

Gold Fever Breaks Out in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—An old time mining excitement is in full blast in southern California and Arizona as the result of recent discoveries. Two Mexicans brought into Yuma a large quantity of pure gold, which they said they had obtained in southern California, about one hundred miles from Yuma. They had been prospecting in a locality that was abandoned only recently by hostile Indians, who had kept miners out of the country for some years. The Mexicans said the gold was easily worked, and they would have stayed there longer and brought out more if their provisions had lasted. Their story set everybody in Yuma crazy with the gold fever, and a rush to the new mine has begun. The river boats are crowded, and every possible conveyance is being fitted up to take miners to the diggings.

A Wife Arrested for Murder.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 1.—Leonard F. Wetzel died Friday afternoon from the supposed effects of an assault made by highwaymen on Detroit street. An autopsy was held and it was discovered that he had been shot in the abdomen. Detectives were put to work on the case and last night arrested his wife, charging her with murdering her husband. She told several conflicting stories about a revolver owned by Wetzel which gave the officers a clue. Wetzel owned considerable real estate. He and his wife, though living in the same house, quarreled constantly and each cooked food in separate rooms. Wetzel drank hard and squandered every cent he could get for liquor, leaving his wife at times without money to purchase necessities.

Pennsylvania Legislature Convenes.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 2.—The legislature convened at noon yesterday. The Republican caucus state candidates for the different senate and house officers were all elected by a party vote, and Senator Quay is again master of the occasion. In the senate, Russell Errett, of Alleghany, was elected chief clerk; John C Grady, of Philadelphia, president pro tem; Allen E. Smiley, journal clerk, and A. T Baum, reading clerk. In the house, Henry K. Boyer, of Philadelphia, was re-elected speaker; John W. Morrison, of Alleghany, chief clerk; J. W. R. Baker, of Mercer, reading clerk; A. B. Fetterolf, of Montgomery, journal clerk; Charles F. Voorhees, resident clerk, and Harry Hahn, speaker's clerk.

The Past Year in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The Chronicle's annual review states that 1888 was the most prosperous year in California's history. The present population is estimated at 1,400,000. Many counties have doubled and some trebled their population, during the year. Mineral products for 1888 are valued at $20,000,000; manufactured products, at $17,000,000, orchard products at $24,000,000 and cereals at $15,000,000; hay and vegetables, $90,000,000; assessed value of all property increased $152,000,000.

A Private Banker Assigns.

MANHATTAN, Kas., Jan. 2.—W[illegible] Higginbotham, a prom[illegible] city, has [illegible] His [illegible]

ROYAL



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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

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The announcement had been made that the public reception would close at 2 o'clock, but it extended an hour beyond that time. Meantime those who were assisting the president and Mrs. Cleveland had withdrew and returned to their homes, where receptions were held later in the afternoon.

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WEDNESDAY, - - - - JANUARY 2.

LAST year was a great one for sport of every kind. Hundreds of "records" have been broken. Thousands of men have been in "training." Hundreds of horses, some of them scarcely less noble animals than a good many of the men, have been taken care of a great deal better than most of the latter, and have excited and delighted hundreds of thousands of spectators. Scores of beautiful yachts have flown over the waters off the coast. Hundreds of games of baseball have been played, before millions of onlookers. There is no question that sport is entering more and more into the lives of the American people. Life is growing less burdensome, perhaps; or, at any rate, people are becoming conscious that the strain of continuous work is too much for them to stand, and that outdoor sport is the best form of rest from the sort of strain that they have to endure in business. Undoubtedly the form of sport that has been best patronized—if one may use that word without offense in such a connection—and most generally enjoyed by the American people is baseball. There were half a dozen professional organizations in the United States, containing about forty clubs. Each club played a series of 125 games or more, on the average. If only 2,000 people was the average number at a game, at least a million persons must have seen the professional games alone. At least an equal number must have attended games between amateur or semi-professional clubs; so that we are probably far within the mark in placing the number of people who have watched contests with the bat and ball during the season at two millions. The reasons for the popularity of baseball are not far to seek. In the first place, every American boy is brought up to the game. He acquires its technique very much as he does the English language, almost without knowing how. He can appreciate its fine points at 10 years of age. He knows by personal experience how difficult it is to hit a curved ball, to judge a fly on a windy day, to stop a hot grounder with unerring certainty, and above all, to throw with unvarying accuracy to the right spot at the right time.

Apt, Even If Inelegant.

There is in Alburg at least one youngster who knows a fit subject for prayers when he meets it. He recently heard somebody use the expression, "gone sucker," and subsequently questioned his father as to the meaning of the term.

"Oh," said the father, "when anybody is hard up or awful sick folks sometimes say he is a 'gone sucker.'"

The boy took it all in and shortly afterward made a practical application of his newly acquired knowledge in behalf of his sick brother. Just before going to bed one night he knelt to say his prayers, as usual, and closed his petition thus:

"And, O Lord, bless Jimmy and make him well, for he is awfully sick, and if you don't I'm afraid he's a 'gone sucker.'"—St. Albans Messenger.

A Cautious Apothecary.

In writing out a prescription the other day a certain well known Pittsburg doctor wrote aqua fontis—that is, spring water—in place of the more customary but equivalent term, aqua pura.

The patient to whom this prescription was given took it to a druggist who had just gone into the business of putting up pills and potions. The new druggist ran through the prescription and handed it back, saying: "You take that prescription back to Dr. —— and tell him that he's put enough aqua fortis into that prescription to kill ten men."

Luckily for this village the druggist has retired from the prescription compounding field since then.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Good Fit.

The little son of Le Grand Abbey, of Ponckhockie uttered another bright saying yesterday. His mother is making plans for a Martha Washington party, and she made the remark that she would need the services of boys to represent states. Stephen said: "I want to be a state, mamma." "No, Stephen; you cannot represent Yankee Doodle. You are too small to be a state." "Oh, no, mamma; I want to be a state. I am big enough to represent Delaware."—Kingston Freeman.

A Passion for Mystery.

An American who has just returned from Spain says the infant king of that country has a passion for bologna sausage. It is not often that a love for the mysterious is developed in a child of such tender years.—Norristown Herald.

Senator Stanford's Generosity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Telegraph messenger boys who carried dispatches to Senator Stanford yesterday were made glad by gifts of scarfs, gloves, boxes of candy and silver dollars. They paraded the streets in little squads, shouting "Hurrah for Senator Stanford."

CARE OF THE FEET.

The Anatomy of the Foot Described by a Medical Man.

The purpose of the foot is for progression and support, says a physician in The Pittsburg Dispatch. As we go down the scale of animal life we find that the hind feet always differ from the fore feet. So it is in man; the hand differs from the foot. The anatomical construction of the foot in many ways bears a close resemblance to that of the hand. The foot is controlled by muscles which give us the ability to walk and stand. These muscles are often attacked by a disease, such as paralysis, and, as a result, we have the many malformations of the foot. This is especially true in childhood, and, the bones being then soft, they adapt themselves to the diseased muscles. As the child grows older the bones harden, and, as a result, they never can be cured. The destruction of these muscles gives to us the flat foot and the arched foot, which serve to distinguish the races. The more arched the foot the higher and more beautiful the race. The flat foot and projecting heel of the colored race are both due to the action of their muscles.

Small feet are now considered beautiful; but it was not always so, as you can notice, if you will study the statues of of German goddesses, which show a foot much longer than is considered desirable in this age.

The great toe in your shoe should be exactly in line with the axis of the foot. This must be so in order to have a graceful walk. In walking, the heel is raised while the toes are cramped downward. When they are incased in leather and a firm sole there must be some extra room in order to give freedom of motion. When the shoe is tight in some places, it presses on muscles, and consequently they are not able to perform their proper functions. As a result, the great toe is drawn out of a line of the axis of the foot; some of the muscles are strengthened and others are weakened. As another result, the toe will be drawn permanently out of this axis and prove to be the cause of much trouble with our feet. The inner side of the surface of the sole of a shoe should be almost a straight line and the outer side curved.

The shoes now made curve almost equally on both sides, and the curvature of the toe is greatly aided by the structure of the shoe. A shoe is not necessarily advantageous because it is loose, as some portions of the foot are able to stand great pressure, and thus relieve other portions which are weaker. The shoe should be loose about the ball of the foot and about the toes. Different styles of shoes may be adopted for different exercises of the foot. Shoes used for dancing may have higher heels than those used when walking.

A reformation in the making of shoes will never take place until some anatomist learns the trade of shoemaking and becomes an artist in that line, so that he may have an opportunity of studying the practical as well as the theoretical side of the question.

Die and Save Money.

By dying now a man can save money. Never in the history of our distinguished profession has it been possible to secure a respectable interment for so small an amount of money as at present. The inventions and improvements which always cheapen commodities have, in our business, kept apace with the times. A decade ago there was not much difference in prices and methods. Now there is every difference. Ten years ago any funeral would average $150; now there is no average. A man can spend profitably $3,000 in getting planted, or he can have the thing done in pretty good shape for a week's salary, and he'll feel just as satisfied as though he were investing a fortune in it. Some people are very apprehensive concerning their funeral, and others don't think about it at all. If a man wants to have the thing done properly, and go without a hitch, $60 will make a pleasant display in his neighborhood. There has been a cut in rates among undertakers of late, and prices are at bottom rock. After a little the trouble will be adjusted and the old scale restored. But our inducements at present should not be overlooked. Now is the time to die.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Powerful Secret Orders.

In the United States there are over 200 fraternal, benevolent, social, insurance, political, religious, temperance and other secret orders. Following is the official membership of some of the more prominent American organizations: Freemasons, 600,000; Odd Fellows, 530,000; Grand Army of the Republic, 380,000; Knights of Pythias, 210,000; Good Templars, 200,962; Ancient Order of United Workmen, 191,870; Knights of Honor, 124,756; the Royal Arcanum, 80,000; Improved Order of Red Men, 64,000; American Legion of Honor, 61,664; Knights and Ladies of Honor, 49,200; Sons of Veterans, 47,000; Ancient Order of Foresters, 38,539; Daughters of Rebekah, 33,838; Knights of the Golden Eagle, 30,000, and Order of Chosen Friends, 29,271. The total number of Masons in the world is estimated at 4,000,000. The total number of Druids in the world is 67,000.—New York Telegram.

Invented the Lucifer Match.

A German authority claims that lucifer matches were the invention of a political prisoner, who perfected his idea within the walls of a jail. Kammerer, the prisoner in question, on coming out of confinement began the manufacture of matches. Unfortunately the absence of a patent law prevented his rights from being secured, and an Austrian and other chemists analyzing the composition, imitations speedily made their appearance. Between the lucifer match as originally made and the safety match that lights only on its own box, have appeared many varieties of matches. The safety match ... [illegible]

BROKEN HEARTS.

There are broken hearts in the world today,
Though smiling faces hide them;
They pass and repass on the old highway,
With stifled grief beside them
The wan, white face of the woman who knows
That she must wander apart
From the soul where not even pity glows,
With a proud but broken heart

There are broken hearts in the world today,
Beneath warm furs and laces;
Bleak December gnaws at those hearts, though May
Smiles in the dauntless faces
The resolute eyes of the man we see
By day in the busy mart;
Look down in the night through his soul, and he
Looks into a broken heart.

There are broken hearts in the world today,
For all the cynic's laughter;
The warm hearts that were red and growing gray,
Hope fled and Youth went after.
But the sun comes up and the world goes round
And all of us play our parts,
But over as well as under the ground
There are dead and broken hearts
—John Ernest McCann in New York Mercury.

The Rights of Children.

A bright little girl of 4½ years was out on the sidewalk in Brooklyn with her brother, who was 6. He left her for a few minutes and she started to go alone across the street at the crossing, when an ice wagon ran over and killed her. Her father sued the ice company for damages and got a verdict. The company carried the case to the court of appeals, where its lawyers claimed that it was gross negligence for a parent to allow a little child to go into the street or on to the sidewalk without some competent person to take care of it. The court decides that it is not negligence to do so, and holds the company liable in damages. Here is what Judge Earl says on the subject:

Hundreds of young children are permitted with general safety, and must be permitted in cities, to amuse themselves on the sidewalks, and they cannot always be attended by persons of discretion. The highest prudence would doubtless require that they should be so guarded, but it cannot be said as matter of law that ordinary prudence forbids that a bright child, 4½ years old, properly instructed and cautioned, should go unattended on a sidewalk for diversion.—Washington Star.

Railroad Mileage.

The number of inhabitants to each mile of railroad in 1850 was 2,571, while in 1887 this number was only 412; and the decrease has been so steady as to admit of representation by a curve which seems to be hyperbolic in character. There was a conspicuous interruption in the curve at the time of the civil war, and another after the panic of 1873, but its nature is not materially affected by these disturbances. Estimating the future increase of population on the basis of the past, the prolongation of the curve would indicate for 1890 a population of 396 to the mile of railroad, and the limit of the curve would be approximately reached in 1898, with a population per mile of 325. It would appear, therefore, that the normal rate of railroad building for the five years from 1885 to 1890 is about 8,000 miles a year, and that 9,000 miles would be in excess of the limit indicated by the curve.—New York Telegram.

How Doctors Conquer Death.

Doctor Walter K. Hammond says: "After a long experience I have come to the conclusion that two-thirds of all deaths from coughs, pneumonia and consumption, might be avoided if Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption were only carefully used in time." This wonderful Remedy is sold under a positive guarantee by H. C. Hoberman & Co.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal

Sold only by H. L. Flecken & Co. and H. C. Hoberman & Co., druggists.

Do Not Suffer Any Longer.

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct.

H. C. HOBERMAN & CO.

—Dr. B. Mincer the eminent optician of Detroit, Mich., who is now a resident of Marion, will visit every town in this county. Any one suffering with weak eyes, or eyes abused by inferior glasses, should not fail to see him. Orders left at the postoffice will be promptly attended to. No extra charge for examination or visiting patients at their home. On Saturdays and Sundays he can be found in his office at residence, No. 25, Silver street. 15181y

Terrible.

Two-thirds of all deaths in New York City are from consumption or pneumonia. The same proportion holds for most other cities. Delays are dangerous. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption will always relieve, and may save your life. H. C. HOBERMAN & CO.

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Sold by H. C. Hoberman & Co. and L. Flecken & Co., druggists.

Why Women Fade.

Women lose their beauty because colds undermine their life. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption is an absolute cure for colds.

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GAY NORTHERN WINTERS.

WILD SPORTS OF THE NEXT TWO MONTHS OF ICE AND SNOW.

Ice Carnivals of St. Paul—Tobogganing—Curling—Skating on the Skandinaivan "Ski"—Dangers and Delights of Ice Yachting—Rude and Democratic Merriment.

[Special Correspondence.]

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 1.—The season of winter sports in the great northwest is now at hand. The ice carnivals, the skating contests, the curling "bonspiels," the sleighing, the ice yachting, tobogganing, snowshoeing and the new Norwegian sport, which is spelled "ski" and pronounced "she," not only rival the winter sports of Canada and the northern countries of Europe, but in many respects surpass them in picturesqueness, in general elaboration and the enterprise manifested by all who take part. The winter carnival and the ice palace at St. Paul the past three years have attracted thousands of people from all parts of the country to witness the novel and beautiful spectacle of a towering palace of glittering ice, stormed by the Frost King and and his white forrest followers in a most realistic manner.

Preparations are already under way for the annual carnival of 1888-89, which will



A SNOW SHOE CONCERT.

take place the last week in January. The ice palace carnival in St. Paul is aptly described as the most complete season of festival, taking all things into consideration, which is celebrated in any city in the United States today. For two weeks his most riotous majesty Boreas I holds the undisputed allegiance to the whole city. Pleasure forgets its ordinary forms and tricks itself out in cap and bells to conform to the usages of his court. Business for ten days must take a back seat. The city is full of warmly dressed, gay bedecked strangers, the hotels are crowded, there is an incessant clatter of rough shod sleigh horses and an everlasting tingle-lingle of the silvery bells, hotels are jammed, private houses are open for entertainment, and a complete relaxation from ordinary business pursuits is apparent on all sides. Here is a pen picture that aptly describes the state of affairs: "Society, when he assumes his flambeau and his toeque (which are the scepter and the crown of the merry monarch) forgets its old restraints. It overflows its bounds, as Oliver Wendell Holmes once dreamed it might do in one of his visions. Staid bank presidents are found sitting in their offices in full toboggan uniform, and high officials of railroads carry their dignity around with them swathed in blankets."

The great event of the carnival season is the storming of the ice palace and the defense of the transparent but impregnable stronghold. One can hardly say that this description of the memorable storming last season is overdrawn: "The forces of the Fire King were drawn up before the palace, inside which the Ice King and his army were besieged. A rocket cut the darkness of the night and the bombardment and the attack commenced. The human beings engaged in a struggle were lost sight of. Dense clouds of smoke that rolled about the base of the palace hid them out of sight and left to the view of 100,000 spectators naught but the beautiful structure of ice towers, turrets and walls—flame girdled, capped with fire. Thousands of rockets, hundreds of bombs, Roman candles, the rattle and flash of musketry, the streams of bombettes, all blended into one great flame, rushing heavenward, and through it the crystal surface of the palace shown, changed from its tints of blue and white to the blended colors of the rainbow. No one who saw that sight can ever forget it, or fail to bear witness that never before was its like seen."

A great and popular out of door diversion is "tobogganing." This wild, exciting "down-



INITIATED.

hilling" adds many elements of exhilaration and picturesqueness to the long and dreary winter season. The sport, while not extra dangerous, is by no means free from hazard. It takes considerable skill to guide a toboggan along its swift course to the foot of the hill and as much to get out of the way of the toboggan behind, which comes along as fast as an express train. Many of the toboggan slides are a mile long. Like Mark Twain's jack rabbit, one can hear the sliders whizzing long after they are out of sight. The element of danger makes the sport all the more fascinating. The greater the number of toboggans demolished, run into and their gay loads spilled, the more the mirth; the swifter the toboggans are made to course down the slide the more exciting the sport is and the better liked. The toboggans start with a rush from the head of the slide quickly in succession, perhaps too close behind each other for safety—but the more the merrier; and so it goes. There is an intoxicating fascination about it all. It is even intoxicating to watch them.

Curling is another great winter sport. Nearly every city in the northwest has a curling club, made up for the most part of brawny Scots. One of the finest organizations in the west is that in Milwaukee, where there is a large Scotch population. The "bon spiels" are frequent, and the sport attracts many admirers from all classes. The teams play for medals, and the championship games are universal events of more than local interest. A great many snowshoe clubs have sprung up in Minnesota and the country beyond the past few years. It is not known in what country the snowshoe was first invented and put into practical use. In nearly all of the snowclad regions of the north they have been found, all constructed of the same materials, and varying only in size and shape. The Esquimaux and Laplanders use them, and they have been discovered in numerous tribes in northern Asia. In the museum of St. Ignatius college at Rome a pair of these Asiatic snowshoes are to be seen. The snowshoe is made entirely of wood and oiled hide or catgut. The frame consists of one piece of ash about half an inch thick bent to a long oval and fastened closely with a catgut where the two ends meet. A strip of flat wood is then fitted across the frame about four inches from the top, the ends being mortised half way through to hold it in place. A similar cross bar is fitted about two feet from the ends to give the shoe spring and strength. The interior of this frame work is then closely woven with catgut or oiled hide, which allows it to press on the snow with the full weight of a man with little or no sinking. A hole about four inches square is left behind the center of the front cross bar for the partial protrusion of the toes in lifting the heel and carrying the shoe forward. The original snowshoes measured from two to six feet in length and from thirteen to twenty inches in width, but the standard shoe now in general use is from two to four feet in length and from ten to sixteen inches in width. For club races the shoes are ordinarily reduced to the regulation width, which is ten inches. Moccasins are always worn on the feet while snowshoeing. The shoe is fastened by a toe strap of moose skin across the back of the toe opening, leaving the heel free to rise and fall in walking. The clubs make weekly tramps across the country, have regular club houses and are social as well as athletic organizations. They make moonlight excursions and have no end of fun, frequently going out for long runs when the mercury is thirty or forty degrees below zero. In their tramps they glide over fields, fences, and fallen trees, unlucky members now and then taking headers into snow holes or running into hidden barbed wire fences.

A new and exciting sport in the northwestern towns where there is a large percentage of Norwegians in the population is the Scandinavian ski running. The etymology of the work ski implies a long and thin piece of wood, and a ski is in fact nothing else. The material is oak, ash, or pine, usually the latter, care being taken to select a piece having as few knots as possible. The length varies according to the size and strength of the ski runner, ten feet being probably the extreme limit; while the width at the widest part where the foot rests measures about three inches. The front part ends in a curved point, preventing the ski from cutting under the snow or striking against minor obstacles. A shallow grove cut lengthwise into the smooth underside of the ski acts as a rudder



THE FAG END OF A TOBOGGAN SLIDE.

steadying its course. The Laplanders roaming about on the trackless wilds of the Norwegian and Swedish mountain plateaus, from the very mode of their life are expert ski runners.

In St. Paul there is a ski slide, almost 100 feet high, the angle being 45 degs. To see men and boys come down poised on the long, slippery looking poles or skis almost takes one's breath away. Expert ski runners perform most hazardous feats. Their ease and grace on the ski, the steadiness with which they perform the most difficult evolutions, are phenomenal. There is a spring board at the bottom of the slide and the expertness of the runner is measured by the length of jump that he makes when he flies into the air. Sliding down from the top, with all the momentum that a steep descent gives, the moment the ski runner leaves this jumping board, as it may well be called, he finds himself shot out into space with nothing but his trusty ski to stand on. I saw a sixteen-year-old boy fly down the incline ... in St Paul, flying off the board into the air and making an almost marvelous leap of seventeen feet! As he flew through the air he even removed his hat and waived it at the spectators. An unsteady move or a false balance would send a ski runner to destruction in less time than it takes to tell it.

Ice yachting on the frozen lakes and rivers is a favorite pastime. There is nothing more exciting than an ice yacht race, and probably nothing more dangerous. Sleighing parties, sleighing by moonlight and ... are favorite diversions. The turnouts of sleighs and fine horses in all of the northwestern cities is generally very fine ... pleasant winter afternoons the ... are literally lined with ... caparisoned turnouts. G. H. ... [illegible]

How They Ride Horses in Persia.

The Persians are good riders, says an English naval officer, "who had ... at Abushehr, and was there ... a spirited horse, afforded no small entertainment to the Persians by his bad horsemanship." He was greatly mortified at this, and an English speaking native, with whom he had some slight acquaintance, endeavored to comfort him on the following day in these words: "Don't be ashamed, sir. Nobody knows you. Bad rider? I tell them you, like all English, ride well, but that time they see you you very drunk." The worthy Persian thought that it would have been a reproach for a man of a warlike nation not to ride well, but none for a European to be drunk. Some mounted Arabs endeavored to entertain Mr. Layard, the explorer of Nineveh. "They would gallop off to a distance ... their lances at rest, and then make ... for his head. The compliment consisted in stopping the charger suddenly ... the spear point would just touch ... He naively adds that his ... been sacrificed if the well trained ... made the slightest false step ... in the ground disappointed ... of their masters."—Saturday ... [illegible]

Anxiety's Alloy.

Mrs. Jones (with unopened letter)—I wonder who it's from?

Mr. Jones—You can quickly find out by opening it.

Mrs. Jones—Yes, but I am enjoying the anxiety of suspense.—New York World.

Too Soon for a Test.



Miss Dusky—Am dem de black stockin's you tole me 'bout buyin'?

Miss Saffron—Yes, dem is de ones I seely, an' dey only cos' seventy-fi' cents.

Miss Dusky—Am dey silk?

Miss Saffron—Not 'zactly, but dey're jes' as good.

Miss Dusky—An' will dey wash?

Miss Saffron—Dat I don' know; I'se only had 'em fo' weeks!—The Epoch.

HE LEFT THEN.

An Interesting Poker Story with an Abrupt End.

They were sitting in a hotel corridor, and an old man, who spoke in an intense but deliberate manner, was telling of a great poker game. As the story went on his listeners drew their chairs closer around the narrator. Every man was leaning forward with an eager glitter in his eye. Half smoked cigars fell unnoticed to the floor. There was scarcely a movement in the little group.

The old man was evidently a master at story telling. He had been, too, if one might judge by his lively description of the game which he was describing, an expert player himself. He began with the beginning of the jackpot, went carefully over the deal, the draw and the preliminary betting. And when he got to the first bet of the opener there was a breathless silence around him, save for his quiet, measured tones, as he told of the game. The game, as he described it, had been played in a train and he had been a witness of it.

"John," he said, tilting his chair back a little and then causing it to sway with a rhythmic motion of his body, "bet $20. The man next to him ran his cards over completely and raised him $50. The ... man saw the raise. John raised $100 again. The next man again ran his cards over carefully, placed a crisp $100 note on the table, hesitated a moment and then, adding another one to it, pushed them both into the pot without a word. The third man laid down his cards, leaving John to bet next. He saw the raise and placed $1,000 beside it, whistling softly to himself. His opponent laid down his cards and pulled a long pocketbook from his pocket. ... took out a roll of tens and counted them over very deliberately. Then he picked up his cards and ran them over again. His face was pale, but calm. He said nothing."

There was an intense strain in the absorbed silence of the group now. The narrator drew a long breath. Another moved uneasily in his chair, but no one said a word.

"The man counted out $1,000," continued the narrator, "then he counted out another thousand, and another and another until two piles lay before him. John looked at him a moment and went down into his pocket. The hands of both the players were trembling slightly, but both looked confident."

One of the listeners now tapped his foot impatiently on the floor.

"The man slowly pushed the five piles to the center of the table," he went on. "... eyebrows came together. He took his ... and placed it beside the bills."

A flutter ran through the group, followed by a sudden hush. The narrator stopped his story, and bringing his chair down to the floor, reached for a match. He struck it, waited for the sulphur to burn out, and lighted his cigar. For a moment he puffed away silently. "And then?" said one of his hearers nervously.

"Oh, then the train stopped at my station and I had to get off."—New York Tribune.

A Chilly Evening.



Unwelcome Suitor—That's a lovely song! It always carries me away.

She—If I had known how much pleasure it could give us both, I should have sung it earlier in the evening.

He was from Philadelphia, and it was not until the next morning, in the train, that he "caught on," and his heart grew ... as he viewed the kindly hint in the light of subsequent events.—Life.

A Friend and Benefactor.

"Confound your awkwardness!" groaned the man whose corns had been stepped on.

"I beg your pardon, sir," answered the offender, "but I think you were ... to blame as I was. You stepped directly in my way."

"Do you claim the whole sidewalk, sir, as yours? Has everybody got to get out of the way when you come along?"

"Sir, I have apologized to you for the accident. If you want any further satisfaction, I shall be happy to accommodate you at any time. Here is my card."

(Reads)—"'K. K. Guppins manufacturer of railway lamps.' Do you make those lamps they use on the cars?"

"I do, sir."

(With emotion)—"My dear friend, permit me to grasp your hand! I am a spectacle peddler!"—Chicago Tribune.

Dishes to Order.

Dyspeptic (to waiter)—W... ... wanted some stale bread, but I see ... bill of fare.

Waiter—No, sah, not on de ... we kin cook it to order ... de bill ob fare we cooks ... New York Sun.

CITY TIME TABLE

Following is the time of arrival of and departure of trains at and from the several depots in this city, according to the latest changes.

ERIE.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	[illegible]	No. [illegible]	5:20 a. m.
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	No. [illegible]	12:15 p. m.
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	No. [illegible]	3:30 p. m.
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	No. [illegible]	10:15 p. m.

BEE LINE.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	1:05 a. m.	No. 8	2:15 a. m.
No. 3	10:25 a. m.	No. 10	8:45 a. m.
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	No. [illegible]	2:45 p. m.
No. 9	[illegible]	No. 6	10:00 p. m.
Local	[illegible]	Local	3:25 p. m.

C. H. V. AND T.

NORTH.		SOUTH.	
No. 1	[illegible]	No. 2	9:28 a. m.
No. 3	[illegible]	No. 4	5:40 p. m.

C. AND A.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	[illegible]	No. 12	5:20 a. m.
No. 5	[illegible]	No. 16	7:15 p. m.
No. 17	[illegible]	No. 20	7:30 p. m.
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	No. [illegible]	10:45 p. m.
Local	[illegible]	No. 18	12:30 p. m.

[illegible] can be boarded at [illegible]

PROVERBS, OLD AND NEW.

"We are well placed," as the cat said when she was seated on the bacon.—Danish Proverb.

Those who always keep a bottle of New Style Vinegar Bitters in the house, are as well placed as the cat.

"Heavy work ... all the world ... "—Danish Proverb.

If the world were ill of any stomach trouble New Style Vinegar Bitters would cure it.

"Guide ... take care o' me."—Scottish Proverb.

Good, reliable ... medicines are ... New Style Vinegar Bitters.

"What we want is not talent, it is purpose."—Bulwer.

Purpose sufficient to buy a bottle of New Style Vinegar Bitters and try it.

"... only at fruit bearing trees."—Persian Proverb.

New Style Vinegar Bitters will cure ... hour.

"Patience is the key of joy."

... is New Style Vinegar Bitters, for it is the key of ... consequently, of joy.

"Economy is the ... revenue."

Those who ... New Style Vinegar Bitters ... [illegible]

"The ... a constant ..."

New Style Vinegar Bitters is a most ... constipation.

[illegible]

... New Style ... Pleasant Taste ... Vinegar Bitters ... tonic ... [illegible] ... Drug Company ... with New Style Vinegar Bitters ... will keep ... young and ...

New Style Vinegar Bitters purifies the blood, ... complexion, strengthens the nerves, muscles and ...

Get a bottle of it of your druggists and try it.

From E. B. Story, Springfield, Mass:

I have taken your Vinegar Bitters for a scrofulous humor, and find it has effected a complete cure, when ... physicians have failed to do. I consider it my duty to recommend them to others.



Send for book on ... free.

R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO.,
532 Washington St., New York.

The Sponge is Mightier than the Brush.



THROW AWAY THE SHOE BRUSH

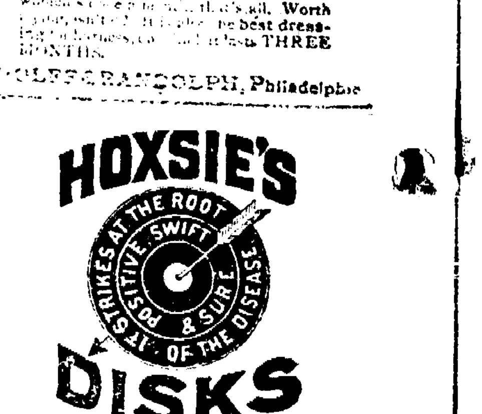
and use a Sponge and water, which will keep your SHOES BRIGHT and CLEAN if you use

Wolff's ACME Blacking

as women know a good thing and will have it, and the men ought to.

It preserves the leather and gives a brilliant polish. Water and snow slip off it as surely as off a duck's back. Men's shoes require dressing ONCE A WEEK—women's once a month, that's all. Worth a trial, isn't it? It is also the best dressing for harness, and it lasts THREE MONTHS.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia



The greatest of all pocket remedies, for hoarseness, loss of voice, Bronchitis, Asthma, and tickling cough. 25 cents.

MASSILLON COAL

—THE—

BEST IN THE MARKET

—AT—

Prendergasts'.

TO THE WOMEN!



WHEN we consider all the anatomy and physiology of women, and bear of the diseases peculiar to their sex, there is a feeling of sympathy created within the breast for their well-being and preservation of health.

WEAKNESS.

On account of ... connection of the ... with the ... heart and liver, through the sympathetic spinal system of nerves, the diagnosis or locating of her diseases becomes the more difficult. Thus as a symptom of her diseases she may have neuralgic

HEADACHE,

dizziness, unnatural emotions and various delusions, amounting to mania, or may have local paralysis, nausea, vomiting, perverted appetite, a dry, hacking cough, palpitation of the heart, oppression and faintness, pain in the back and kidneys, and every imaginable disease as caused by reflex action.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

A COMPOUND

Containing ... Cascara Sagrada, Unicorn Root, Black Cohosh and Poke Root, with ... with Salycilic Acid, Nervines, etc., etc., ... combined and pleasant to take, all of them being specifics in their action, as well as laxative and alterative, that will restore action, subdue inflammation, and prove the most astute physician or pathologist could suggest. ... Rheumatic Plaster applied to the small of the back, or abdomen, or to any ... may be painful and weak, will be found very beneficial. Reason teaches ...

IT NEVER FAILS. IT NEVER FAILS.

IT IS A SAFE FAMILY MEDICINE.

... invalids and delicate persons will find it ... without it. Always in ...

If you cannot procure ... send direct to us. Price $1.00, 6 bottles $5. Plasters ...

TESTIMONIALS WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

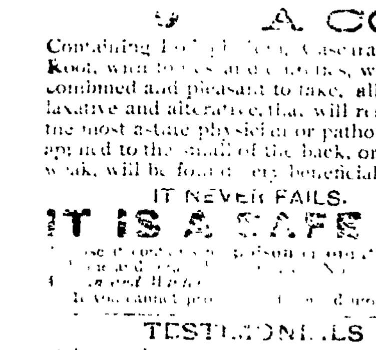
... my blood and ... too much ... in praise of ... Mrs. ..., ...otchall, Mich.

Hibbard's Rheumatic ... We cannot be without ... Mrs. ... Wiley, ..., Mich.

Ten years I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia, neuralgic headache and other diseases. Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup ... Mrs. A. D. Noble, Jackson, Mich.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup entirely cured me. I think it the best family medicine ... Mrs. Louis ..., Wabash, Ind.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.



LACTATED FOOD

Possesses many Important Advantages over all other prepared Foods.

BABIES CRY FOR IT. INVALIDS RELISH IT.

Makes Plump, Laughing, Healthy Babies. Regulates the Stomach and Bowels.

Sold by Druggists. 25c., 50c., $1.00.

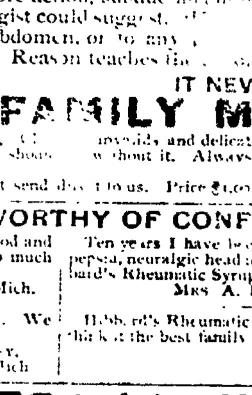
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Baby Portraits.

A Portfolio of beautiful baby portraits, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

It's Easy to Dye WITH DIAMOND DYES



Superior IN Strength, Fastness, Beauty, AND Simplicity.

Warranted to color more goods than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the *Diamond*, and take no other. 36 colors; 10 cents each.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE DIAMOND PAINTS. Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

$1,000 Reward!

FOR EVERY CASE OF

Nasal or Post Nasal Catarrh

—THAT—

DR. LIVINGSTON'S

POSITIVE CURE FOR CATARRH

FAILS TO CURE.

Every bottle is guaranteed or money refunded when our rules and instructions are carried out in full. The only catarrh medicine of merit, and the only Company that gives you this chance. This is to show the public that we do not come before the people with a worthless nostrum, but one of merit. Do not let your druggist sell you a bottle unless it has our guarantee on same. For sale by all drug trade. **Price, $1.00 Per Bottle.** If your druggist does not have it, send $1, and we will pay express charges.

DR. LIVINGSTON MEDICINE CO., - DAYTON, OHIO.

SALESMEN WANTED—NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. Permanent positions guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Peculiar advantages to beginners. Stock complete including many fast-selling specialties. OUTFIT FREE. *We guarantee what we advertise.* Write at once to Brown Bros., Nurserymen, Rochester, N.Y. (This house is reliable.)

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo R'y

TIME CARD.

Taking Effect Nov. 18th, 1888.

[Central Time.]

NORTH BOUND.

River Division.	No. 2. Daily except Sunday	No. 7. Daily except Sunday
Lv. Pomeroy	3.3 pm	6.2 am
" Gallipolis	4.24pm	7.37am
" McArthur Jc	5.5 pm	12.5 pm

Hocking Valley Division.	No. 1. Daily	No. 3. Daily
Lv. Athens	7.00am	6.05pm
" Logan	8.15am	7.20pm
" Lancaster	8.58am	8.03pm
Ar. Columbus	10.15am	9.2 pm

Toledo Division.	No. 3. Daily.	No. 1. Daily
Lv. Columbus	7.00am	4.00pm
" Delaware	7.53am	4.55pm
" Prospect	8.17am	5.20pm
" MARION	8.37am	5.41pm
" Up S'nd'sky	9.1 am	6.25pm
" Carey	9.37am	6.55pm
" Fostoria	10.05am	7.25pm
Ar. Toledo	11.2 am	8.40pm

SOUTH BOUND.

Toledo Division	No. 2. Daily.	No. 4. Daily
Lv. Toledo	7.00am	5.00pm
" Fostoria	8.23am	6.53pm
" Carey	8.5 am	7.24pm
" Up S'nd'sky	9.15am	8.0 pm
" MARION	9.3 am	8.4 pm
" Prospect	10.1 am	9.0 pm
" Delaware	10.37am	9.24pm
Ar. Columbus	11.30am	10.2 pm

Hocking Valley Division.	No. 4. Daily	No. 2. Daily
Lv. Columbus	8.00am	4.00pm
" Lancaster	9.1 am	5.22pm
" Logan	10.08am	6.25pm
Ar. Athens	11.15am	7.3 pm

River Division.	No. 4. Daily except Sunday	No. 8. Daily except Sunday
Ar. McArthur Jc	1.0 pm	9.22am
" Gallopolis	1.41pm	5.7 pm
" Pomeroy	2.32pm	3.30pm

NOTE ON RUNNING OF TRAINS.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4, Toledo division, will carry Monarch Parlor Car between Toledo and Columbus.

Direct connections made in Union Depot at Columbus for Newark, Zanesville, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia, also for Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville and all points South and Southwest.

Close connections at Toledo for Detroit and all points in Michigan and Canada.

H. J. FALKENBACH, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Columbus, Ohio.

G. B. CARR, General Supt.

The CHICAGO and ATLANTIC RAILWAY

Continues to be the

MOST POPULAR LINE

Between all points East and West. Its trains are composed of the Finest Day Coaches and Palatial Pullman Sleeping Cars, and run over a smooth, well ballasted roadbed. No other line offers more complete facilities. Direct connections made in Union Depots, thus avoiding incommodious transfers at unreasonable hours. The rates via this line are as

LOW as the LOWEST!

Ask for Tickets via the

CHICAGO AND ATLANTIC

And your journey will be one of Comfort and Pleasure.

TIME TABLE.

EASTWARD

	No. 8.	No. 12.	No. 10.	No. 30.
Lv. Chicago	4.00pm	7.45pm	7.45am	...
" Englewood	4.25pm	8.15pm	8.15am	4.35am
" Hammond	4.57pm	8.45pm	8.45am	6.47am
" Crown Poi't	....	9.15pm	9.17am	8.45am
" Kouts	....	9.54pm	10.00am	10.55am
" No. Judson	... ...	10.20pm	10.31am	
" Rochester	7.09pm	11.17pm	11.40am	
" Akron	....	11.34pm	12.01pm	
" Bolivar	....	... ...	12.31pm	
Ar. Huntington	8.15pm	12.45am	1.15pm	
Lv. Huntington	8.25pm	12.50am	1.30pm	5.30am
" Kingsland	....	....	2.06pm	6.55am
" Decatur	9.14pm	1.43am	2.30pm	8.27am
" Enterprise	......	2.17am	3.02pm	9.38am
" Spencerv'le	....	2.44am	3.31pm	11.06am
" Lima	10.28pm	3.08am	4.02pm	1.00p
" Preston	......	... ...	4.34pm	2.05pm
" Kenton	11.05pm	4.00am	5.03pm	4.25pm
Ar. Marion	11.50pm	4.45am	6.00pm	6.10pm
" New York	10.55pm	8.15am	...	...
" Boston	6.00am	3.10pm	...	...

WESTWARD.

	No. 2.	No. 5.	No. 1.	No. 33.
Lv. Marion	12.55pm	1.53pm	8.00am	....
" Kenton	1.35am	2.30pm	8.48am	6.15am
" Preston	....	....	9.08am	7.55am
" Lima	2.18am	3.12pm	9.40am	9.40am
" Spencerv'le	....	....	10.05am	11.05pm
" Enterprise	1.48am	....	10.24am	1.05pm
" Decatur	2.14am	4.25pm	11.06am	2.30pm
" Kingsland	....	....	11.34am	5.40pm
Ar. Huntington	3.02am	5.10pm	12.15pm	6.00pm
Lv. Huntington	3.07am	5.15pm	12.40pm	4.45am
" Bolivar	....	....	1.08pm	6.05am
" Akron	....	....	1.37pm	7.00am
" Rochester	4.27am	6.15pm	2.01pm	7.57am
" No. Judson	5.24am	....	3.04pm	11.15am
" Kouts	....	....	3.34pm	12.30pm
" Crown Poi't	6.8am	....	4.15pm	2.05pm
" Hammond	7.00am	8.3pm	4.57pm	4.57pm
" Englewood	7.30am	9.0pm	5.35pm	5.12pm
Ar. Chicago	8.00am	9.30pm	6.0pm	

Train 12 stops on signal only at North Judson, Akron and Enterprise, and train 4 stops on signal only at Enterprise.

R. THOMAS, Gen'l Manager. F. C. DONALD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

100 CIGARS FREE.

EXTRA HOLIDAY OFFER. To rapidly introduce our new "Fancy Queen" cigar. We will, if ordered at once, deliver 100 of them, 2 boxes of 50 cigars each FREE to any Post or Express office in the U. S. Also one year's subscription postpaid to Texas Siftings upon receipt of four dollars the yearly rate for that popular illustrated 16 page journal. Write name and postoffice address plainly. Remit by registered mail or postal note and address at once

R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State St., Chicago.

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OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

DISTRIBUTING ACCUMULATIONS AND REDUCING THE SURPLUS

Rich Folks Weary of Keeping Silverware. How They Dispose of It—Duplicate Wedding Presents—How an Ingenious Young Woman Paid for Her Divorce.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The manager of one of the large safe deposit institutions says that there is very much less silverware stored in the vaults under his charge now than there was ten years ago, and he has reason to believe that this is the fact in all similar places in New York. He says: "I do not suppose that there is any less silverware in the community than there used to be. On the contrary, I know that there is more. But it is more distributed now than it was formerly. There are fewer large accumulations by wealthy families. You see the care of a quantity of valuable silver is a serious matter. If kept at home it is a temptation to theft by servants, and an almost irresistible inducement to burglars. If put in storage in a safe deposit vault, only to be withdrawn for display upon state occasions, a heavy expense is incurred. And that expense, running on from year to year, mounts up rapidly to a big total, and in time is likely to make the owner very weary of it. I know of several wealthy families who have disposed of the bulk of their silverware—thousands of dollars worth in each instance—just to put a stop to storage expenses. 'How do they dispose of it?' Well, there are several possible ways. It can always be given away, but that is not a popular method. It may be sent to the melting pot, as I knew was done by one gentleman who had old fashioned notions about his personal belongings and things that had been presents to him passing into the hands of strangers; but it seems a pity to convert into dull bars of metal, worth only eighty-five cents per ounce, objects that exquisite art and patient skill have made worth ten times that much. It may be sent to the auction rooms, but is not likely to bring more there, without it happens to be rare antique work, than $1.10 to $1.50 per ounce. Probably the most profitable way is to send it to the 'duplicate wedding present' firm, where silver always commands a fair price, and that is what is generally done when a family determines to unload its silver. In any case there is necessarily an enormous deterioration from the original cost. I have known of the 'duplicate wedding present' firm of which I spoke selling for $1,200 a repousse dinner service of solid silver that originally cost $3,000 when bought from the manufacturers. No; it was not a wedding present. That is a sort of elastic title, I believe."

The head of the firm corroborated the safe deposit manager in regard to the sale of large accumulations of silver by rich persons who had got tired of the care and cost of keeping it, and being asked by what latitude of fancy such ware came under the peculiar head that distinguishes his business replied:

"To answer that I must tell you how I came to originate this line of trade, which I started as long ago as 1874 and have enjoyed a monopoly of ever since. Business had been very dull that season, and while I was cudgeling my brains one day to invent some way of enlivening it the idea occurred to me that it might be a good thing to offer to buy brides' presents and sell them again at a small advance. What should I call them to convey the idea clearly of what I was after, and yet avoid shocking delicate sensibilities? 'Duplicate wedding presents' flashed upon me. I had an advertisement in the next morning's paper and met such immediate and abundant responses that in ninety days I had entirely revolutionized my business. Up to that time I had not sold more than one solid silver tea set per annum, but in the first year of the new departure I sold thirty and within three years over one hundred. Bought them and sold them again, you understand. Of course it would be absurd to suppose that that many entire sets had been duplicate wedding presents, but that was as good a name as any other for them to go by. The fact was that some came from people who wished to unload, as your friend phrases it, and more from manufacturers of and dealers in silverware, in this city and elsewhere, who had as an accommodation, bought accumulations—possibly originally purchased from them—which they did not deem it politic or in good form to re-expose for sale, subject to undesirable recognitions, in their own stores. We have had silverware sent to us for sale from all parts of the country, from New Orleans to Ottawa, and from Bangor to Oshkosh.

"The real 'duplicate wedding presents' are almost always individual articles, of inconceivable variety, everything indeed that it is possible to make in silver, and the number of them brought to us might amaze you. We have many a time bought as much as three barrels full per diem of such things. Probably they were not all duplicates. Sometimes young couples have more use for coined silver than for silver pitchers and epergnes, and come to us to effect the transformation. We pay more for the articles than any other dealer would, and still sell them again for about one-half of their original cost. That diminution in value does not apply, however, in the case of genuinely antique silver, which is often very costly. But it is not all buying and selling. We do a great deal in exchanging duplicate wedding presents. A young wife has no particular use for three or four silver powder boxes, and her friends have overlooked providing her with a little silver tea kettle and spirit lamp combined that she wanted ever so much, so she comes to us to convert her surplus; or the husband wants a silver match box instead of a pocket full of fruit knives, and we accommodate him.

"The season affords a pretty good indication of whether the things brought to us are really wedding presents or not. Most of our business in them is done in October, November, December, April, May and June, because in those months the greater number of marriages take place. All the rest of the year silver keeps up an uneasy movement, which is mainly influx. The efflux takes place in the months I have mentioned, when wedding presents are bought as well as sold. Financial crises in Wall street have at times sent big sets of costly silver pouring in on us with a rush. The unloading then meant serious business.

"A curious and somewhat romantic incident in our business recurs to me, in which a lot of silver was sold to us for none of the reasons yet suggested, but for a very good one nevertheless. A gentleman came in one day several years ago, told me that his daughter, who had not been long married, had already had trouble with her husband and wished to sell her wedding presents, and he had come to know if I would buy them. I said 'certainly,' and he went away saying that I would hear from him. A day or two after I received a letter from a lawyer on Wall street asking me to call upon him. Though wondering what he could possibly want with me I went down to see him, and presented his letter as my introduction and credentials. He brought out a trunk full of silver, comprising almost all sorts of things you could think of that would be given as wedding presents. 'I have a client,' he said, 'who has had trouble with her husband. I got her a divorce and she has turned this silver—her wedding presents—over to me in payment for my services in obtaining the divorce. What will you give for the lot?' I gave him $800, which was a fair value, though the stuff no doubt cost at least $1,000 when new in the stores where it was bought. It struck me that that lady had a good idea of making a thoroughly clear, fresh start in life.

"Business decreased? Not by any means. It grows from year to year in direct proportion to the increase in population and consequent marriages. We did 20 per cent. more in handling wedding presents last year than in any twelvemonth preceding."

J. H. CONNELLY.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Some Information Gathered from One Who Often Handles the Stuff.

[Special Correspondence.]

OLEAN, N. Y., Dec. 31.—"Whoa!" Big hearted, big bodied and good natured Jim Gallagher drew in his sturdy black horses, and the nitro-glycerine wagon on which we sat paused at the top of a steep declivity in the road we were following. Directly below us lay a peculiar valley or gulch of several acres in extent. It was wholly surrounded by steep banks, and from its singular shape one could easily fancy it had been formed by a gigantic foot lowered from the heavens and pressed against the even earth until the huge sole had buried itself forty feet beneath the surrounding country. The valley was a beautiful one, and, although quiet and deserted, bore evidences of man's occupation. Two plain, unpainted wooden structures stood in the valley, one at either end, and a clear stream of spring water ran through it.

"That," said the glycerine man, pointing to the remoter structure, "is the glycerine factory, and this one just below us is where the dynamite is manufactured. We located them as far apart as possible, so that if one exploded the other would not be so apt to go up. This is the best location for the business that I ever saw. We are three miles from Olean, and as the valley is closely hemmed in by these hills the force of an explosion would be turned skyward, and aside from a lively shaking up no damage would be done to property in Olean or in this immediate vicinity." The glycerine man clucked to his horses, and the handsome creatures clattered noisily down the incline with their dangerous load.

At the driver's solicitation I visited the factory with him. As we turned our backs upon the factory and started for the horses I remarked that my head ached.

"It is caused by the acid," explained Gallagher. "One day a young lady wished to see some of the glycerine. I poured a small quantity into her hand, and she carelessly wiped it off with her handkerchief. I forgot to warn her, and pretty soon she placed the handkerchief to her nose. In a few moments she was the sickest person I ever saw. The feeling, when one gets it bad, is much like seasickness, and makes a person pine for death to relieve his sufferings. The men who are working at the business constantly get over it, but if they stop work a week it will affect them again."

A short distance from the factory and on the road leading to the valley the spot was pointed out where poor Lew Hart was blown into eternity while returning to the factory with half a dozen quarts of glycerine, in June, 1887. His mangled body struck the ground thirteen rods from where the explosion occurred, but, strange to relate, the horses drawing the glycerine wagon at the time were almost uninjured. A deep hole was blown in the road, the fences were all demolished in the vicinity, and such was the tremendous force of the explosion that a spoke from the utterly demolished wagon was driven half through a fence board without cracking the board in the least. Had the accident happened two minutes later the wagon would have been in front of the factory, and several other men would have lost their lives. From the factory door a short strip of the road can be seen, but between this point and the edge of the valley the road dips out of sight into a hollow. On the day of the accident men standing in the door saw Hart drive along the strip of road mentioned, then he passed out of sight into the hollow, and in an instant the explosion occurred. The cause of the casualty will never be known.

"There's danger about everything. If you're on a train it may jump the track and maim you for life, but glycerine never bungles in its work, and I for one had rather be knocked into mustard seed fragments than live the rest of my days a worthless wreck," Gallagher said grimly, in response to a query as to how he dared to follow such a dangerous calling. "In nine cases out of ten if you have a falling out with glycerine your friends are never bothered with burying you. In one explosion that I know of where three men were killed, all that was left of them was buried in a cigar box. I never know of but one man who came out of an explosion alive, and that was Jim Feeney, who lives at Bradford now. In 1878 or 1879 he and Howard Tackett were driving along near Centerville, Pa., with a hundred pounds of glycerine wrapped up in a blanket and lying in the bottom of their sleigh. That was before the days of specially made wagons for the business. The sleigh tipped over, hurling both out, and dashing the cans upon the hard ground. Feeney was thrown headlong into a pool of water beside the road just as the explosion occurred. Sleigh, horses and poor Tackett were scattered around the country for a mile, but Feeney was covered by the water and escaped alive. Men attracted to the spot by the explosion drew him out of the pool. He was senseless, bleeding at the nose and ears, and deaf as a post. He was apparently but little injured and was soon able to be about, but he has never been the same man since. Is he in the business now? Well, no. A man who has a close call like that never follows the business again. We have been remarkably fortunate. Although we have followed the business for ten years, Hart is the only man we ever lost. The closest call I ever had was in 1879. Tom Walley and I were shooting a well near Allegany. We had lowered the first shell, and I stood about thirty feet from the derrick lowering another with the line, when the first exploded, sending the second flying out of the hole. She shot up seventy-two feet, struck the crown pulley and went off. Owing to the altitude the force of the explosion wasted itself on the air. I wasn't hurt a bit, neither was Walley. He was running about sixty feet away and kept his feet all right. The explosion didn't happen to come his way, but a man 300 feet distant was neatly knocked off his pins. Walley would never shoot a well personally after that."

"Are you troubled with many visitors?" was asked.

"No, very few people care or dare to come to the factory. A rather amusing incident happened one day. Last June we were running off a batch of stock, when suddenly the open door was darkened, and looking up I saw a strange farmer. He watched us curiously for a moment.

"'What might you fellers be a-doin' of if I ain't too curious?' he drawled.

"'Manufacturing nitro-glycerine,' I said.

"He didn't stay. He went out of the factory like a shot out of a gun, he tore down the valley at a 2:10 gait, and from the way he started out I guess he's running yet."

E. H. EATON.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

THE DIRECTOIRE AND EARLY EMPIRE FASHIONS AGAIN PREVAIL.

New Styles in Dress Trimmings—The Furore for Embroideries and Braidings—A Few of the Many Varieties of Buttons for Costumes Described.

The Directoire is the dominant style by day, and the Empire is that of the evening. Embroideresses and braiders are busier with their needles than they have been for many years, for as in the bygone days, gala dresses, walking costumes, morning gowns, negliges, and underlinen are all to be largely ornamented with needle work. The Incroyable ladies in their redingotes, ample neckerchiefs, beribboned and beplumed hats; the Merveilleuses, in their transparent draperies, the classic ladies in their girdled peplums and tunics, depended largely for the enriching of their garments on embroideries. Flowers worked in shaded silks, muslin covered with sprigged and open work; fine linen embroidered and richly trimmed with lace; gold and silver thread worked into varied patterns—all these dainty trimmings are coming back into vogue.

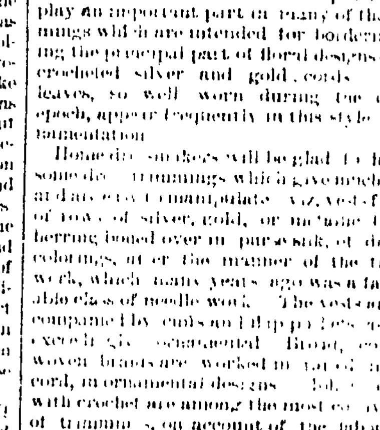


GOLD EMBROIDERY ON VELVET

The embroideries for dresses are many of them guipure. The tendency in all kinds of garnitures is to have the trimming so arranged that the material shows beneath. It is the fashion now to trim the hems of gowns with hand borderings, and for this a new guipure has been brought out, which resembles leather. Everything would seem to be applied as borders, and no expense or time has been spared in bringing them to perfection as regards color and design. Black jet and gold are combined in many of those handsome patterns which are easily divisible into distinct motifs. Many of the handsomest, in which braid is used, are united by close crochet. The colorings and mixtures of colors are harmonious, and accord well with the materials for which they are intended. The guipures are nearly all of mixed colorings, or of two shades of color. In the cut is shown the effect of net embroidery worked in relief with gold thread on a black velvet ground. This embroidery is used with charming results for the collar, cuffs and plastron of a reception or dinner dress.

What used to be called "robings" have come back to us in the form of elaborate trimmings for skirt fronts in two pieces, tapering to a point at the waist and wide at the base. Costly garnitures for bodice trimmings take the form of a Figaro jacket front and large shoulder and back pieces in green, blue, gold and many other indefinite tints, well blended, edged with pendant drops and also jeweled. Here again the patterns are united by crochet. Mother of pearl [illegible] play an important part in many of the trimmings which are intended for bordering, being the principal part of floral designs on fine crocheted silver and gold cords. Laurel leaves, so well worn during the empire epoch, appear frequently in this style of ornamentation.

Home-made workers will be glad to hear of some designs in trimmings which give much style, and are easy to manipulate, viz., vests formed of rows of silver, gold, or metallic braid, herring boned over in purse silk, of distinct colorings, after the manner of the [illegible] work, which many years ago was a fashionable class of needle work. The vests are accompanied by cuffs and [illegible]. Broad, coarsely woven braids are worked in [illegible] cord, in ornamental designs [illegible] with crochet are among the most [illegible] of trimmings on account of the labor they involve. Velvet by the yard is a good sub-



FASHIONABLE BUTTONS FOR COSTUMES.

stitute for galons and appliques, and is used so that the contrasting material appears to open over it either as a panel or an under skirt.

In the second cut are illustrated several fashionable buttons for costumes. No. 1 is in wood of the natural color, the flowers being an incrustation of ivory. No. 2. The yachtswoman button in old silver, the anchor, ropes, etc., in red gold. No. 3. The Dauphin button in silver and paste for Louis XV coats. No. 4. The wheel button in paste mounted in silver. No. 5. The Anne of Austria button in cut jet and steel. No. 6. The Marguerite button in steel for black moire dresses.

Style of Dressing the Hair.

The style of dressing hair has certainly a tendency to be lower than has lately been worn. The way adopted by the most elegant women is to have the hair twisted round like a rope at the nape of the neck, with one or two curled ends escaping or falling carelessly. In front the fringe is massed together like a thick lock in the middle. Others plait the back hair in two wide plaits, raised up with a comb, and then falling slightly on the neck. In fact, the nape is now covered and dressed, but the hair does not descend lower except in the case of curls being worn.

For the evening, little wreaths of flowers are worn en chaperon, that is to say, very small, and placed on one side. Some women wear a thick coronet, called jardiniere, made of different flowers, and placed round the chignon at the back, rather low down, so as to form a sort of aureole round the face, but much at the back.

Fashion Notes.

The last new idea for bodices is to have them very open round the throat, but not cut square. This style suits those who are not too thin, and who can wear a cherusque, or Medicis ruff. These open necks are trimmed round with gathered lace, falling back on the bodice, and held in place here and there with little ribbon bows, and sometimes jewels placed in the bows.

Very well dressed women wear fine black silk hose, with lace insertions up the front, with tea and dinner gowns of black and dark shades. Some very elaborate stockings for evening wear have imitation buttons and button holes embroidered up the sides.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Treatment That Has Been Successfully Used on People Overcome by Gas.

Among points discussed at a recent meeting of the American Gas Light association was that of the best way to revive men who are overcome by gas while working in the trenches. The practical directions there given are of general interest, for they are applicable to any of the cases of gas poisoning, accidental or intentional, that are not of infrequent occurrence.

One gentleman reported the following set of rules furnished to his company by a prominent physician:

Take the man at once into fresh air. Don't crowd around him.

Keep him on his back. Don't raise his head nor turn him on his side.

Loosen his clothing at his neck and waist.

Give a little brandy and water—not more than four tablespoonfuls of brandy in all. Give the ammonia mixture (one part aromatic ammonia to sixteen parts water) in small quantities, at short intervals—a teaspoonful every two or three minutes.

Slap the face and chest with the wet end of a towel.

Apply warmth and friction if the body or limbs are cold.

If the breathing is feeble or irregular, artificial respiration should be used and kept up until there is no doubt that it can no longer be of use.

Administer oxygen.

A second member had been told by a physician that there is no more direct or certain way to overcome the effects of the gas, if the man is sensible enough to swallow, than to give him a tablespoonful of olive oil or of common sweet oil. If he can swallow it, give him a tablespoonful of oil, and then give him a little milk, or some brandy or whisky, or whatever stimulant may be at hand. Of course you should loosen his garments and place the man in easy position to breathe freely, and, if you can, create a circulation of air by fanning, or by placing him in a draught. His own experience was that whether a man is overcome with water gas or coal gas, nothing acts as quickly in restoring the breathing as sweet oil.

Another member told of the case of seven men overcome by escaping gas. He said: We removed the men to open air, put water upon their faces and necks, got a mixture of whisky and water and gave them, and then as soon as they could swallow anything I gave them apples to eat and the acid of the apples immediately started the gas out of the stomach. Just as soon as I could reach it I got some strong, hot coffee, without sugar, and gave them, and very soon they were ready to take their supper pails and walk home.

Coinciding with the above was the following experience: I have had men in the same condition, but I administered vinegar to them, which, I suppose, acted in the same way as the apples. I gave them vinegar with eggs in it, breaking the egg in the vinegar and letting them drink it. I found it very effectual.

The injection of carbonate of ammonia in a case to which a physician was called was also reported.

An Emergency Successfully Met.

An English physician tells the following in regard to an emergency which, fortunately, is not of frequent occurrence: A patient of mine recently swallowed a plate (gold, with two teeth), and I immediately adopted a practice recommended to me some years ago by Sir James Paget in a similar case. I made him eat three good sized slices of bread and swallow four tablespoonfuls of flour and water made into a fairly thick mass. I then administered an emetic, and the teeth returned entangled in the tenacious vomit. I may add that the first case was equally successful, and that something of this sort is habitually done at police stations, when prisoners arrested for passing false coins swallow them.

A Deplorable Mistake.

Nothing is more thoroughly mistaken than the idea that a woman fulfills her duty by doing an amount of work that is far beyond her strength. She not only does not fulfill her duty but she most singularly fails in it; and the failure is truly deplorable.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE

Hints to Any One Who Would Be Remembered as "a Pleasant Visitor."

Nearly everybody is at times either a visitor or the entertainer of visitors. The etiquette of visiting therefore concerns a great many people, for which reason are submitted, in brief, nine rules on the subject, of which the correspondent of Good Housekeeping, with whom they originate, says:

I am not prepared to say that the observance of these rules will make an agreeable guest of a disagreeable person, but I am prepared to say that utter disregard of them will make your hostess consult the papers to find the time of departing trains.

1. Never give "pleasant surprises." Nobody likes to be taken unawares in the midst of possible house cleaning, sickness or even weekly washing. Don't delude yourself into thinking that the pleasure of seeing you will compensate for the inconvenience caused by your want of thought. One of the chief pleasures of paying or receiving visits is in anticipation.

2. State beforehand the length of your visit. Every hostess wants to make the most of the time devoted to her. Be sure to tell definitely the road and train on which you will go, and if your arrival is to be near the dinner or supper hour, whether you will have lunched on the train.

3. Adapt yourself to the habits of the family visited. If you are so constituted that you cannot make such changes in your habits, don't visit. Being habitually late at breakfast is unpardonable rudeness in a guest. Not less annoying than late rising is too early rising. Never go down stairs till near the breakfast hour.

4. Avoid giving unnecessary trouble. To many housekeepers it is a great annoyance to have their guests' things left lying around at random, especially pocketbooks and jewelry. A lady is not always sure of her servants, and it is due to her to take care of these things yourself. Another thing is to avoid calling upon servants for extra work.

5. Be helpful in an unobtrusive way.

6. Don't affect to be entertained. Nothing makes a hostess more uncomfortable than to go back to the parlor after an absence, to find the guest waiting stiffly for her return, without doing anything to entertain herself.

7. Pay your own small bills. It seems sometimes almost impossible to do this. Occasionally your hostess will insist so upon paying for you that it seems almost rudeness to refuse. Allowing for such cases, it is still true that, as a rule, it is better to pay for your trunk yourself. Be on hand when it comes and pay the expressman. You will find this easier than making your hostess take the money after she has paid it. Supply yourself with change, stamps and stationery before leaving home.

8. Don't fail to write on returning home and express pleasure in the visit.

9. Never retail family secrets learned from a lengthy visit. That every closet has its skeleton is truer, alas! than we sometimes think.

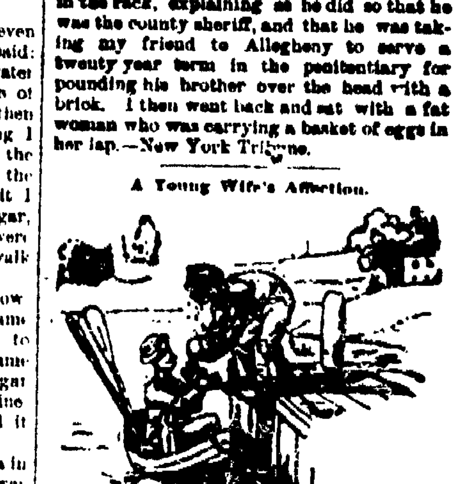
A RAILROAD INCIDENT.

The Story of the Man with the Permanent Position.

The car was quite full, and I sat down in a seat with a rather intelligent looking man who had a newspaper in his lap. He was pleasant and remarked that "it looked some like snow," which was a fact. Then he abused the railroad company for not providing better cars and making better time, and we were soon very friendly. It is always a great pleasure to meet a man on the train who will abuse the company with you and act as if he cared to make it pleasant for his fellow travellers. We found fault with the company until we were tired, and then he said he was going to Allegheny. He was going to settle down there, he said, and stop roaming around. He'd traveled a good deal in his time, but he'd concluded it didn't pay, and hereafter Allegheny was his home. He'd struck something there that he thought was sure to be a steady thing for several years at least, and he didn't see why he might not as well stay right there. In fact, he'd firmly made up his mind to it, and no consideration would induce him to move. He said if I ever happened in Allegheny to hunt him up, and I promised to do so. He would be glad to see me, he explained, any day. I wasn't going to be outdone, so I told him if he was in New York at any time to come in and see me. He looked at the water cooler vaguely, and said he probably wouldn't be that way much, as his duties in Allegheny would keep him pretty closely confined. We chatted some time very pleasantly and found fault with the company some more, when he asked me cheerfully if I wouldn't please take off his hat and place it in the rack above, as it was getting rather warm in the car.

I looked at him as inquiringly as I knew how, but not learning anything that way, I asked him gently why he didn't take off his own hat. He wriggled his arms around a little, and the newspaper slipped off his lap, and I saw he was wearing a pair of adjustable steel handcuffs. He also had shackles on his ankles. A man in the seat behind rose and took off my companion's hat and put it in the rack, explaining as he did so that he was the county sheriff, and that he was taking my friend to Allegheny to serve a twenty year term in the penitentiary for pounding his brother over the head with a brick. I then went back and sat with a fat woman who was carrying a basket of eggs in her lap.—New York Tribune.

A Young Wife's Affection.



"Mamma sends you some of her own cake for your lunch."



—Life

Why Wasn't He a Comet?

Young Mr. Staylate was sitting in the dimly lighted parlor the other night watching a 17-year-old girl trying to keep awake long enough to see the morning star rise. They talked astronomy.

"I wish I was a star," he said, smiling at his own poetic fancy.

"I would rather you were a comet," she said, dreamily.

His heart beat tumultuously.

"And why?" he asked, tenderly, at the same time taking her unresisting hands in his own. "And why?" he repeated, imperiously.

"Oh," she replied, with a brooding earnestness that fell on his soul like a bare foot on a cold oilcloth, "because then you would only come around once in every 1,500 years."

He didn't say anything until he was half way to the front gate, when he turned around and shook his fist at the house and muttered between his teeth: "By the gods, it'll be a thundering sight longer than that before I come around again."

But by that time the poor girl was in bed and fast asleep.—New York World.

Her Apology.

A little girl who had a foolish habit of plain speaking was taken to the sewing circle with her mother. On entering the room, after exchanging greetings with several matrons of her acquaintance, Miss Truthful walked up to another lady, and in the confident tone of one who gives utterance to a self evident fact, she said, loudly enough for every one present to hear:

"Why, Mrs. Handley, how homely you are!"

While the victim was hiding her confusion as best she might, and the rest were trying hard to conceal their amusement, the young lady herself was hastily taken from the room.

Once in the hall she was dealt with somewhat severely, and made to feel the enormity of her unintentional rudeness. Then she was taken back to apologize.

Walking straight up to Mrs. Handley, while all the ladies held their breath to listen, she said, with trembling tones and with the tears still upon her cheeks:

"Mrs. Handley, I'm sorry you're so homely!"—Youth's Companion.

Presence of Mind.

A Mount Holly young man had a strange experience when he spent the evening with his best girl on Saturday. About 10 o'clock the girl went to the cellar for apples, and soon after there were screams for help. The young man rushed to the rescue, and saw a pair of feet sticking out of the apple barrel and gesticulating wildly. The girl had fallen in head first. He was about to go to her assistance when she shouted to him to put out the light first. This he did, and under the shelter of darkness grabbed her by the feet and pulled her out.—Philadelphia Record.

Too Big a Hurry.

Literary man (to wife)—I want to dictate some matter this morning to you, my dear.

Wife—Yes. Shall I use the typewriter, John?

Literary man—No, I am cramped for time, so you had better use the pen.—New York Sun.

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Men's & Boys' Clothing, HATS AND CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS!

And in fact every article we have in the store, come under an equal reduction of 10 per cent., which is a clear gain to purchasers, as being

STRICTLY ONE PRICE,

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Kleinmaier Brothers,

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The attention of close buyers of

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Is called to the prices.

WARNER & EDWARDS

SLIPPERS, SLIPPERS, SLIPPERS.

A FULL LINE OF

Plush, Goat or Genuine Alligator Slippers

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THE NEW

Marion Steam Laundry

In the Centennial Block, is now in running order and your work is solicited.

☞ Having the best of laundrying machinery and practical experience, I am prepared to guarantee first-class work. Work DELIVERED FREE.

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Persons conscious of ORGANIC WEAKNESS, or Incapacity for active duties of life, who may find themselves PREMATURELY OLD, or have contracted NERVOUS WEAKNESS, of any description, can be permanently cured by consulting

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Superior St. next to P. O.,

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GRACE KEENE AYMAR

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BAND AND ORCHESTRA!

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A Daughter's Devotion.

ADMISSION, 25, 35 and 50 cts.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Commence at 8

☞Reserved seats for sale at Tristram & Young's.

GET YOUR MEALS

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REGULAR MEALS

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Special Dishes Served to Order.

Oysters at All Times.

LUNCH STAND IN CONNECTION.

TICKETS (20 MEALS), $3.50.

My old patrons and all new ones are invited to call

JOHN CULL,

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THE ONLY

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Massillon Coal!

Sold in Marion is by

SIMON DeWOLF

He also keeps in stock all sizes of

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PAPERING NOW

M. DUDLEY

Will do your work CHEAP and in the BEST STYLE

☞Leave Orders by Mail.

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JACKSON, MASSILON and ZANESVILLE

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Seal Jackets, Sacques & Newmarkets

At [illegible] the best in the market at prices Ask your merchant for our goods

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Choice Cigars

Everybody smokes his make of cigar

KINDLING

—AT—

PRENDERGASTS'.

FOR RENT.—True building, just east of Methodist Church, large double store room and warehouse or will divide into two store rooms; also two first rooms in second story and eight rooms in third story, separately or together. Look at the rooms and liberal terms. HARRY TRUE. [34tf

FOR RENT.—Furnished rooms at No 28 north East street. 31 tf

—"Foiled" at Music Hall tonight

—Judge Norris opened court at Bucyrus today.

—The Council meets in regular monthly session tonight.

—Mart Burke and Walter Mackin attended the New Year's ball at Galion.

—B A. Shields, of Denison, O, is in the city accompanied by his little daughter

—Brown's Metallic Weather Strips at C B. Kling & Co.'s 21 eod

—E. E. Lynch, of Mt. Victory, spent New Year's, visiting with friends in this city.

—Upmann's cigars are conceded to be the best. Oriental and Bouquet, at I Denison & Co

—Mrs. Fred Haberman has gone to Cleveland to spend a week visiting her Forest City friends.

—Fix your windows and doors with Brown's Metallic Weather Strips, at C B. Kling & Co 's

—Fun' fun' fun' fun' fun' in Stoaks humorous delineation of "Our Artist Abroad" at Music Hall, Jan. 3d.

—The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs C W. Leffler is now nicely recovering from a severe attack of diptheria.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. L. VanCleve, of Troy, Ohio, are visiting Mr. and Mrs O W. Jonhston, on east Center street

—Mrs. Dr. Adams and Mrs. John Beale entertained a few friends last evening in honor of Mrs. Burkholder, of Chicago.

—All sizes and kinds of both hard and soft coals can be had at L. B. Gurley's, No. 16 north East street. Call on him [39tf

—Smoke Upmann's famous Oriental cigar, the best smoke in the world.

L. DENISON & Co

—Miss Lucia May Wiant has returned to Indiana, and will give one of her entertaining readings at New Manchester tonight

—The gentlemen are profuse in their praise of the ladies' receiving Tuesday. It is the general verdict that things were done in a truly elegant style.

—"Foiled will be presented at Music Hall tonight by the Grace Keene Aymar company. The company has its own orchestra, and a good rendition of a very pretty play is promised.

—Stoaks, the famous "Chalk Talk" man, with his fifteen-foot blackboard, his chalk and crayons, is coming, and there will be fun alive at Music Hall on the eve of Jan 31. The Music Hall people are going to test the appreciation of the public by a trial of popular prices—25 and 15 cents

☞Central east Center street lot for $800 cash. Price $1000 and not a cent less on time.

CHASE & HUNTER.

Bauer's delivery horse indulged in a little runaway this morning without doing serious damage

—Mrs W M Johnston and son of Chicago, are the guests of Mrs Waldo and Miss Jessie, on the hill

—Mr C D Linder, of Chicago, an experienced laundryman, is in the city to take charge of the new steam laundry in the Centennial block

—White Caps at Edison's seem to be in earnest They have warned the keepers of a prescription joint to quit selling liquor or leave the town Local option in operation there

—Policeman Pat Lennon has returned from a holiday visit in which he took in Cleveland, Syracuse, N Y, and Susquehana, Pa and is back on his beat Pat O Donnel filled Pat's place while he was absent

—In the Bellefontaine Republican we note the marriage of Joseph H Mason of this city, to Miss Anna Walter, of West Liberty Miss Walter was formerly of this city, a daughter of J C Walter The ceremony was performed by Rev Abutton on the 4th of October

—Some fellow with a knowledge of the premises entered the billiard hall of C W Leffler, Saturday night, and took about $12 00 from the money drawer The robbery was committed while Mr Leffler clerk was at supper, a key having been secured to unlock the entrance door

—Kleinmaier Bros will inaugurate their second annual reduction sale on Wednesday, to continue thirty days Their ad in this issue announces a bona fide ten per cent reduction, and they are the only ones in Marion who can guarantee you such a sale in good faith The strictly one price system shows the customer that he is getting the reduction they advertise.

—Wm. Crawley, a brakeman in the C and A yards, sustained painful injury to his right hand while making a coupling early this morning In some manner, he cannot tell how himself his hand was caught between the bumpers and badly mashed Dr Rhu found no broken bones and a hope is entertained that the hand may be saved Crawley is a married man boarding at the Hudson House and has been in ill luck of late

—The "Chalk Talk" at Music Hall tomorrow evening should not be confounded with the dullness of a dry subject lecture Prof Chas Stoaks is an artist of the Thos Nast order—with free bold strokes in chalk and colored crayons upon a fifteen foot board he illustrates the points of "An Artist Abroad" His caricatures are laughable and yet artistic in every sense He gives the funny side of the artist's trip abroad and there is more real fun in an hour with Stoaks than nine tenths of the so called humorists can afford

Millinery Will Close

The milliners of Marion agree to close their stores from January 1st to April 1st at 6 o'clock except Saturday evenings

C A. McWILLIAMS
JENNIE THOMAS
SARAH THOMAS
LAURA HARDY

More of the Malleable Iron Works.

If Gideon's sword even with dulled edge has been so wielded as to make a perceptible rent in the understanding of those who have trusted to the fallacy that capital rushes after even a safe and profitable investment whilst is held out at the same time a certainty of still greater profit in the same matter by short waiting for a certain necessity he has probably accomplished just what he intended and has ceased the further inquiry of What are we going to do about it? How is the blunder to be rectified Very properly, too—Is it to be by discharging the only two men at any time connected with the works who have either theoretical or practical knowledge of malleable iron, and the two who had and of whom we bought and from whom we now own the undoubtedly "secret process" For, though they did promise and sold us much more than they had, yet as they did have and conveyed to us, the process is undoubtedly of great and permanent value, and in its entirety, with their most valuable services as discoverers, experimenters and practical workers, belongs to us as a company No body of members has a right to deprive us of it in its fullness, No single man or set of men have the right against the wish of a single member to give away this valuable portion of our property, nor to authorize or justify these men in reselling to other companies this same article or its equivalent

By their same contract, as I am informed, they could not justly be discharged so long as they performed their work and rendered their services Nor, as a matter of the sheerest policy ought the company even with these men struggle as to their reasonable wages With their process the Marion Malleable Iron Works are able to take a position away beyond any like character of works anywhere With them discharged and we having but the theoretical part of the discovery, how long shall we remain in possession of that which we purchased—the sole ownership"

I contend that this very valuable property belonging to the company shall not be thrown away I urge that they, too, shall be placed in the position they by their contract ought to fill in the works, and I agree with "One Who Knows" with the additional stipulation that with them we can not afford to be niggardly as to salary, or wages But nevertheless, for all this, is "Gideon also in the right when he insists that the entire capital stock of the company shall be taken. If, as he assumes, only two-thirds of the capital stock has been subscribed then two men are doing the work of three and furnishing the capital for the third man laying back for a free ride with success but unarmed in case of failure Party subscriptions can not carry for we want not only their money but their active influence and vigorous work

[illegible] property in real estate is worth the [illegible] stock, but about one third of the [illegible] though we hold the legal title, is not [illegible] for, in the form of outstanding [illegible] we have for it, and this debt has to be [illegible] in the first year This entire [illegible] on this day of the new year in the [illegible] may's active work, be wiped out by [illegible] its simply taking the unsubscribed stock No further new work should be undertaken until this is done This company can not pay $900 interest

NEWSBOY

A Probable Reason.

[Toledo Blade, Nov. 17]

One of the perplexing questions of the day, is why such wonderful success attends some people, while others of apparently equal earnestness and industry, make a failure, though sometimes the explanation is clear and the reasons easily understood In these days of hurry and worry, when so many are breaking down physically and living a wretched life because of nervous debility and kindred troubles, it is a blessing that there is relief for all who will avail themselves of the skill that has after many years of patient study and scientific research made a permanent restoration of these lost powers possible, and special attention is called to the marvelous record of Dr Albert, who is a specialist has no equal. His visit to Toledo next Friday will be his ninety sixth—which fact alone is ample proof of his wonderful success—and the thousands who have entirely recovered under his treatment are witnesses to his ability. The doctor's whole soul is his profession, and as a consequence nothing escapes his keen and comprehensive mind—enabling him to grasp and appropriate everything that will in any way advance him in the science of medicine and particularly in his specialty

[Dr Albert will visit Marion Thursday, Jan 3d]

Prospect Personals

[From the Monitor]

Fred Mayfield is visiting Marion friends. He will return to Michigan this week

Mr and Mrs Frank, of Marion, spent Sunday in Prospect the guests of Mr and Mrs S B. Gast

Misses Roxy and Addie Thomas, of Marion, are visiting their grandma Mrs Cook.

Mrs. G W Cook of Marion, has been visiting with her mother, Mrs Da Cook for the past week. She is suffering at present with a severe attack of quinsy

The Misses Mame Bryan and Minnie Stose came down from Marion on Saturday night and spent a few days with their many Prospect friends They were the guests of Mrs. C. Schilling.

An engine pulling freight from Nelson on the C, H V and T, broke down at this place on Saturday night and another engine had to be sent for to take the train on to Columbus. The disabled engine was repaired sufficiently to run alone to Columbus for repairs

To the Public.

The Music Hall Association respectfully announce the engagement for one entertainment only, of the celebrated artist, Prof Chas E Stoaks, who will appear at Music Hall Thursday evening, Jan 3d, at which time he will deliver his famous "Chalk Talk," An Artist Abroad. Prof. Stoaks will illustrate with chalk and crayon the humorous and entertaining points in his "Artist Abroad" in a manner wonderful in skill and beauty, from a prepared board surface fifteen feet in length.

For the purpose of placing this unique and pleasing entertainment within the reach of all our people, and in order that the children may also be permitted to attend, for the first time in the history of Music Hall, a popular reduction scale of admission will be adopted towit Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents. Seats may be reserved without extra charge at Tristram & Young's. MUSIC HALL ASSOCIATION.

Only Three Days More.

Dr M. L. Frazier, the eminent specialist, having treated the feet of over 200 of Marion's best citizens, has, by special engagement, concluded to remain at Hotel Marion until Saturday evening, Jan. 5, where in the meantime he will be pleased to see all persons troubled with their feet, no matter what the ailment may be. He guarantees to cure the same without pain City references given.

W. C. T. U. Weekly Meetings.

Thursday, 3 o'clock p. m.

Children's Temperance School, Sunday, 3 o'clock p. m.

Prohibition prayer meeting, Tuesday, 7 o'clock p. m.

Room, South street, Cummin block, last stairway west.

Library Meeting.

The Mechanics' Library Association will meet in City Hall at 7.30 p. m., Tuesday, January 8th, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

GEO. B. CHRISTIAN, Pres.

W. B JESSOP, SEC.

Will Winter Stock.

Mr I M Britton, of Big Island township, has a surplus of feed, and will winter horses or cows, in a good manner, at a very reasonable figure. Address him at Marion postoffice box 642.

B. P. O. Elks Notice

All members are requested to be present Thursday evening. Important business

E. A DOWDAKON, E R

Notice to Stockholders.

There will be a meeting of stockholders of the Huber Manufacturing Co at the office of said company on Monday evening Jan 7, 1889 at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a board of seven directors to serve the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

E. DURFEE, Sec.

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